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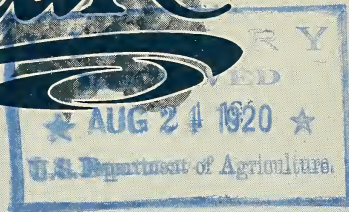
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MAY 19 1916

Southwestern Horticulture

RETURN
SECTION OF

THIRD EDITION



THE TREE
PLANTER'S
MANUAL
AND
CATALOG
NO.1.

1916

TEXAS NURSERY COMPANY
SHERMAN TEXAS

Divisions of Fruit Belts

To assist in a comprehension of the adaptations approximately of fruits to the various sections of our great country, we have improvised the accompanying map with the following specifications. We suggest these divisions:

- Section A, the South Central, or Red River Belt.
- Section B, the North Central or Ozark Belt.
- Section C, the Elevated Western, Semi-Arid Belt.
- Section D, the Coast-Wise Belt.

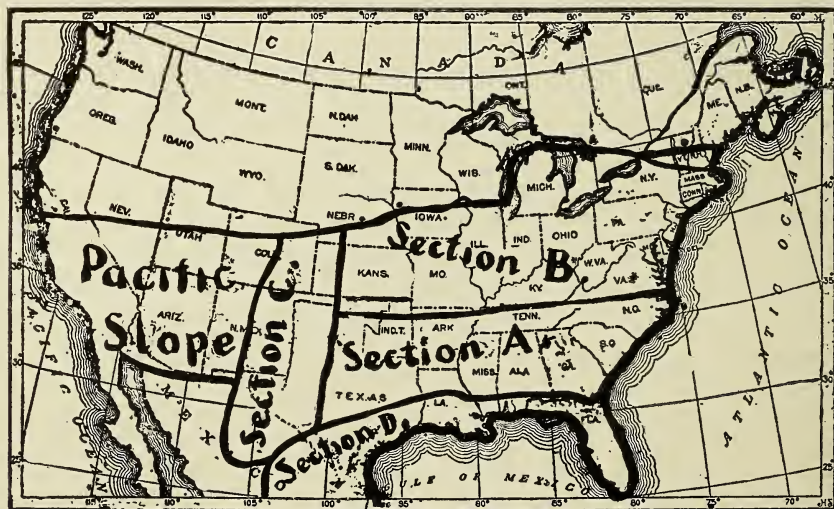
Our purposes do not require that we go minutely, but only casually, into consideration of the great Northwestern or Rocky Mountain sections, nor the Pacific Slope, nor the extreme Northern section of the United States and Canada, as we deal largely with the Southwest.

Section A. The Central Southern fruit-belt includes a vast section rich in resources, very populous and prosperous, and is the home of a very large list of fruits and flowers.

Most of the articles listed in this catalogue succeed in this section, with easily apparent exceptions. No set rules can be made to cover any section entire, especially so large a section as this one, but due allowance must be made by the planter for variation of climatic conditions, caused by natural environments. We can only furnish valuable suggestions. So large is the list we will not give it here, but refer to the catalogue entire, as our suggestions are based largely upon the western half of Section A.

Section B. The Ozark belt, lying just north of Section A, is, in large measure, an extension of that section, with decided tendencies to more northern climatic conditions and growths. Here lies the Great Apple Belt of the Southwest, combining also the peach, the plum, the grape, and, in fact, a very comprehensive and valuable flora. The eastern sections of both Sections A and B possess many characteristics of dampness and mildness of climate, free from the wind-swept changeable conditions of the western parts, so that many things growing east cannot withstand the west. Rhododendrons and Azaleas, for instance.

We mention the Domestica class of plums, which succeed in this section, but not in A. Also many northern types of apples, and in some districts the European types of pears. Cherries are fully at home in most of B, most of A being rather too far south for their best success.



Divisions of Fruit Belts

We could mention many other characteristics if space permitted. For the choosing of localities for orchards and the selection of varieties, if submitted to us, we cheerfully lend our best and unbiased advice.

Divisions of Fruit-Belts—Continued

Section C. The Elevated Western belt. The Plains Country of West Texas and the Pecos and Upper Rio Grande Valleys, with adjacent valleys, mountain ranges and plateaus, having 2,000 to 5,000 feet elevation, present the most pronounced characteristics.



Typical Apple Orchard in Bloom

The soil is frequently as rich as the Nile Valley; climate winnowed of every vestige of bacterial or fungous diseases, dry and pure; nights cool and invigorating, producing results of the finest types in the apple, the pear, the prune, the nuts, the grape, and other standard fruits, unique and superior.

This section, though hundreds of miles farther southwest, grows largely the same fruits as the Ozark Belt, only finer and distinctly more healthy and freer from fungous and other diseases. Here flourish European pears, free from that arch-enemy, the blight, the more northern type of apples, plums including the Domestica or European varieties, such as the Prunes of Commerce, Apricots, Peaches, Cherries, Grapes in general, and south of longitude 33, the Vinifera or California Grapes, and in Nuts the finer thin-shelled Pecans, English Walnuts and Almonds. This is a wonderful fruit country and fast becoming a leading orchard section, especially for Apples, Pears, Prunes, Grapes and Nuts. This is evidently a continuation of the great Colorado Fruit Belt. Orchards in this section afford the most reliable opportunity for investment. Orchards here are actually producing as much as \$1,000 per acre annually.

The soil is for most part a dark loam, sometimes black, with exceptional plots of sandy, or lighter soils, all of it fertile and possessing remarkable drought-resisting qualities, and this is a wise provision of Providence, for this section is considered semi-arid, the rainfall being 12 to 22 inches. It is also underlaid with sheets of fine water, which is readily reached by wells, twenty to three hundred feet deep, the prevailing breezes of this section affording cheap windmill power for raising it. Formerly this was called the "Great American Desert," the "Staked Plains," later the "Cow Boys' Kingdom."

Today, land, climate, water, capital, brains and muscle are working miraculous transformations, and development has only just begun. There are enough fine orchards and vineyards in this section to fully establish our high estimates. These can be seen of long standing at Plainview, at Roswell, at Carlsbad, at Pecos, at Barstow, at Toyahvale, at Fort Stockton, at Fort Davis, in the Valentine Valley, at Ysleta, El Paso, Las Cruces, Las Vegas, and thousands of others thoroughly interspersed. The mere sight of these orchards and vineyards and the faultless fruits they produce is proof enough.

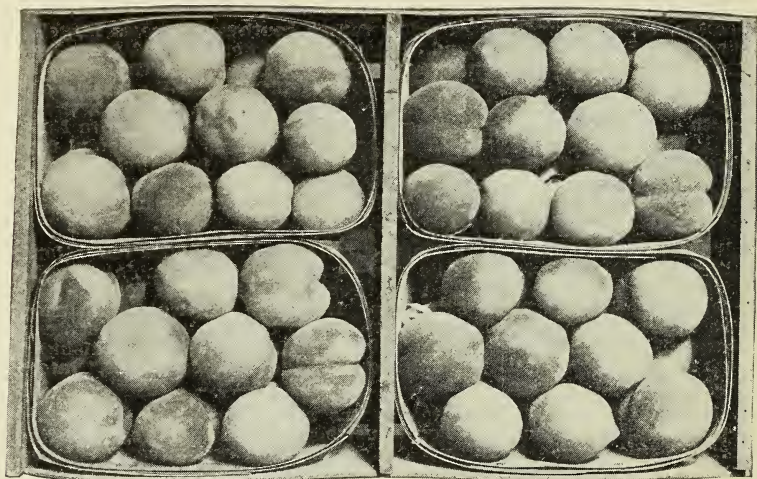
Section D, the Coast Belt, or Semi-Tropic Texas. Lying between parallel 30 and the Gulf, characterized eastward by great moisture, westward requiring irrigation, altogether an equable temperate climate, yet fanned by Gulf breezes and pleasant; soils for most part rich, level, frequently needing drainage; a flora including the more southern trees which flourish in Section A., the home of the Magnolia Grandiflora, the Live Oak, the Date Palm, the Cape Jasmine, the Pecan, the Pear, the Fig, the Orange and other citrus fruits. Wonderful strides are recently being made in Orange and Fig culture. The Coast Belt has awakened to a most marvelous era of prosperity. Advertising and immigration methods of the finest character are being employed so that the eyes of the world are on South Texas, resulting in a wonderful influx of immigration and capital,

The splendid results of the Orange and Fig orchards are responsible for much of this movement. The facts are very attractive. Thousands of acres are being planted to citrus fruits and figs, both by investors and especially by home-builders. The five and ten-acre orange and fig home proposition is a popular and feasible one. Quite a number of responsible companies have arranged to sell ten-acre tracts, and in some instances to improve them by planting them to fig, orange and nut orchards, and caring for them for one or more years. This is a great help to the man who wants to buy and develop a home with the view of eventually moving to it. See "Semi-Tropical Texas" treated elsewhere in this catalogue for a list of Citrus Fruits and Figs adapted to this section; also "Coastwise Peaches" and "Nut Fruits" and "California or Vinifera Grapes," under that head, which succeed in the Southwestern part, and berries, which see.

There are a number of fine plums in our lists, suited to the Coast, and so indicated in our regular plum list. The Oriental Pears, the Japanese Persimmon, the Pomegranate, and a few varieties of apples, such as Lincoln, Becker, Rutledge and San Jacinto.

In ornamentals, this section is the home of the Magnolia, the Cape Jasmine, the Deciduous Cypress, the Tea Rose, the Ligustrums, the Live Oak, the Coniferous Evergreens, the Palms, a large list of shade trees, and a large list of flowering shrubs and perennial plants.

The Pacific Slope and the Great Northwest sections are great domains possessing characteristics and adaptations so varied and so rich, and withal showing such advanced development, that we will not attempt to deal with them in this volume. However, will state that we are conversant with those sections, and are enjoying a good share of trade therefrom, and we assure our careful attention to the demands of our customers there.



Crate of Early Wheeler Peaches

No Scale or Disease

Our nurseries are inspected annually by the Department of Agriculture. A certificate of the State Inspector is attached to every package that leaves our establishment. We use every precaution to prevent diseased trees. If, by any oversight of ours, unsatisfactory trees get into the packages, we should be advised promptly, and the matter will be corrected.



Early Wheeler Peach Orchard Two Years Old

Fruit Department

Peaches

(*Prunus Persica*)

In the South the peach holds first place as a commercial fruit. Its many varieties furnish a long ripening period, extending from May until November, giving a continual supply to local and distant markets, and suited for table, cooking, canning, drying and preserving. We have tested large numbers of varieties, new and old, and have selected and list here the cream of them all. This list also represents what we have in stock for sale.

Special Varieties

Prices except Early Wheeler:

	Each	Doz.	100	1,000
Extra large	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$40 00	\$250 00
4 to 5 feet.....	50	5 00	30 00	150 00
3 to 4 feet.....	30	2 50	20 00	125 00
2 to 3 feet.....		2 00	15 00	80 00

VARIETIES IN ORDER OF RIPENING

Togo. Earliest of all. Prolific, red, good. Trade-marked by us. May.

Mayflower. Very early, red, prolific, fine. May.

EARLY WHEELER. This great peach is fully maintaining itself as the finest, most profitable commercial peach of its ripening; really it continues to prove itself by actual returns the most profitable peach in the whole list. Results of this and former years fully justify this statement. Originated about ten years ago by our President, Mr. E. W. Kirkpatrick, trade-marked and introduced by Texas Nursery Company. The fruit is large, very distinct, clear cream ground, overspread with crimson, very showy and attractive in market; white, firm, mild, subacid; very fragrant. It has shipping, keeping and table qualities of Old Mixon Cling. The tree is a rank grower and a good bearer, especially from this section north and west. It is a pure cling. Ask for our Early Wheeler circular, giving full particulars, testimonials, etc. Sent on application. 50c each, \$5 per doz., \$10 for 25, \$15 for 50, \$25 for 100, \$45 for 200, \$60 for 300, \$75 for 400, \$80 for 500, \$90 for 600, 600 and more at \$150 per 1,000.

Mikado. Earliest and finest yellow peach. Yellow and red. Commercial and family peach, semi-cling. Trade-marked. May-June.

Arp Beauty. Yellow skin and flesh, red cheek. Commercial and family. Semi-cling. May-June.

May Lee. White and red cling; exquisite quality. May-June.

Hobson. Red-checked cling; fine quality. June 15-20.

Eureka. Large, round, red cheek. June.

Luton. A handsome yellow cling of excellent flavor, ripening a week earlier than Elberta. June to July. Originated by J. T. Luton. Trade-marked and introduced by us.

The Texan. Very large white cling with decided blush. Ripens with Elberta. A handsome and very fine peach of North China type. A decided acquisition. Originated at Whitesboro, Texas, in the yard of First National Bank, through whose courtesy we secured it for propagation.

Chilow or Elberta Cling. A splendid yellow cling. July. Very similar to Elberta, except being a cling and better flavor.

TEXAS NURSERY CO., Sherman, Tex.

Special Varieties, Peaches—Continued

Jellico. A white, oblong cling with blush. Flavor most excellent. Very fine for cooking and canning. August.

Chisolm. A splendid new seedling, originated by W. H. Chisolm, Grayson County, who accords us the courtesy of buds from the original tree for the propagation of our stock blocks. Large yellow freestone, fine flavor and appearance. Just after Elberta. August.

Pond's Late. Large, roundish oblong, yellow; freestone. Flesh yellow; quality best, productive and sure. Introduced by E. W. Kirkpatrick.

Palestine. Very large, round, yellow cling. New. Very fine. August to September.



Peach Orchard

Standard or Leading Peaches

Prices:

	Each	Doz.	100	1,000
Extra large	\$0 50	\$5 00	\$30 00	\$200 00
4 to 5 feet.....	35	3 00	25 00	150 00
3 to 4 feet.....	20	2 00	15 00	100 00
2 to 3 feet.....		1 75	10 00	60 00

VARIETIES IN ORDER OF RIPENING

Victor. Red, prolific; cling; good. May.

Sneed. A reliable white cling with blush. May-June.

Japan Dwarf Blood. Free; dark red, very prolific. May.

Alexander. Large, red, round, sweet; semi-cling; old standard. Ripe in early June.

Kelly's Surprise. Semi-cling; yellow; fine flavor. June.

Dewey. Very early, yellow, prolific; semi-cling. June.

Greensboro. Large oblong, red cheek, juicy, sub-acid, semi-cling; ripe in June.

Mamie Ross. White, splashed with red. Semi-cling to free when fully ripe. June.

Carman. Large, red cheek, good. Semi-cling. June 20-25.

Rogers. Creamy, red cheek, fine early cling. June.

Belle of Georgia. White, red cheek. Free stone. Last of June.

Yellow St. John. Yellow, free, highest quality.

Crawford's Early. An old favorite, yellow, free. June.

Champion. White, red cheek; free. June-July.

Capt. Ede. Large, yellow, rich, highly flavored, free. June-July.

Lemon Cling. Clear yellow, excellent quality. July.

Engle's Mammoth. Large yellow freestone. Fine quality.

Gen. Lee. White, seedling; cling. July.

Canner's Choice. White cling, family and market. July.

Bessie Kerr. Fine white cling, prolific, sure. July.

Chinese Cling. Very large; red cheek; white flesh; juicy. July.

Elberta. Yellow freestone. July 1-20.

Matthew's Beauty. Similar to Elberta. Two weeks later.

Old Mixon Cling. White, red blush, cling. August.

Oriole. Large, yellow and red cling. Aug.

White English. Large white cling. Aug.

Heath Cling. White cling. August.

Mammoth Cling. Large white. Sept.

Late Elberta. A fine late yellow freestone. September.

Salway. Yellow, freestone, prolific. Sept.

Indian Blood Cling. Dark red, acid, sure and fine. August-September.

Henrietta. An old favorite. Yellow cling. September.

Krumme's October. One of the best October peaches. Cling.

Stinson's. Large, white, red cheek, cling. October.

November Heath. A fine late family and commercial white cling peach. Oct.-Nov.

Red Flowering and White Flowering are planted for their profusion of beautiful double, rose-like blooms.

Peaches for the Coastwise Sections

of the United States, Mexico, the West Indies and other
Semi-Tropical and Tropical Sections

The peach adapts itself to a very wide range of country, and is found within a short distance of the Northern Lakes to the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, and even the West Indian Islands and other tropical sections. Here again is shown the wisdom and skill of a wise Providence, in the adaptation of the peach to the environments of its widely varying habitat.

For convenience the botanists and culturists have classified the strains of peaches as follows, and have greatly improved upon the original strains.

The Persian includes a large number of varieties most commonly grown in the Northern United States.

The North China includes Chinese Cling, Elberta and a long list of fine peaches of this strain, grown largely in the Great Peach Belt of the Middle South, the Cotton Belt section.

The Spanish, which includes a list of varieties originating in Florida, Georgia, Louisiana and Texas, adapted to the sections of North Florida and corresponding latitudes westward through Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, with more or less of variations from natural causes, the Honey peach and the Peen-to of China and the numerous varieties originating and coming from them, singly or in combination, suited to the semi-tropical sections.

We select, propagate and offer herewith, to our customers, what we consider the best of the semi-tropic varieties, and others which have proven successful in those sections.

Angel. Originated near Waldo, Texas, Peen-to type, but blooms later; large, roundish, slightly pointed; yellow decidedly washed red; very handsome. Flesh white, melting, sub-acid, juicy and of fine flavor, and a perfect freestone. July.

Bidwell's Early. Roundish oblong, with short recurved point; medium white with red cheek; fine grained, rich, sweet; cling. Early June.

Bidwell's Late. Large, nearly round; yellowish white; fine grained; a sweet and juicy cling; quality best. Matures about three weeks after Bidwell's Early. Sure and prolific.

Cabler, (Cabler's Indian). Medium, mottled in shades of deep purple; flesh purple with deep purple veins; rich sub-acid cling. Originated by Mr. Onderdonk, of South Texas. Of Spanish extraction, but succeeds very far South. July to August.

Colon. Large, roundish oblong; white splashed red; flesh white more or less streaked red; free. The most highly flavored of the Honey type. Originated by G. L. Tabor, of Florida. June 15-25.

Dorothy. A seedling of Angel; large, nearly round; fine quality and a perfect freestone; flesh yellow, rich; free. July.

Honey. Medium oval with deep suture extending half way round and terminating in a peculiarly recurved point. White, marbled red; flesh white, juicy, rich, honeyed, of excellent flavor, freestone. June 10th to 20th near the coast.

Japan Dwarf Blood. Tree very dwarfish and very prolific. Admirable for small grounds and for interplanting between apples, pecans and other trees of

such distance. Skin and flesh more or less red; good quality; freestone. Ripens about with Alexander, usually the latter part of May. Valuable all over the South and West and even as far north as Kansas. Should be largely planted as a domestic and commercial peach.

Onderdonk. Large, skin and flesh yellow; very juicy, sweet and good for mid-season. One of the reliable peaches for the Southern section. June.

Pallas. Medium, nearly round, greenish red dotted with salmon and tipped with light yellow at the apex and base; flesh white, fine grained, with rich vinous aroma; quality excellent; freestone. Seedling of Honey peach and ripens June 20th to 30th in coast sections where it succeeds best.

Rogers. A Texas peach of North China extraction, perhaps a seedling of Chinese Cling. Introduced by E. W. Kirkpatrick, of McKinney, Texas. Color creamy white with bright red in the sun, oblong pointed, flesh white, sweet, vinous; a clingstone and firm enough to ship well. Ripe with Mamie Ross, 1st to the middle of June, owing to location. Rogers is making a fine record in the coast section as well as farther north where it originated. Thought to be akin to Honey peach.

Waldo. Medium, roundish oblong, highly colored, yellow, varying to dark red; flesh yellowish with red at the pit; juicy, melting sweet; a freestone of good quality, supposed to be a seedling of the Peen-to crossed with Honey. Suited only to the far South. Ripe very early, with Alexander. May to June.

Plums

(Prunus)

The plum is easily grown, adapts itself to widely varying conditions, and will succeed anywhere that trees will grow. The new Japanese plums, with their fine, large, showy fruit, and the more sturdy natives, are all very popular, but the highest success is being achieved in the new hybrids, the results of crosses between the large Japans and our iron-clad natives. These combine the fine qualities of both these species and are very successful and justly popular. Among these are Six Weeks, Funk's Excelsior, America, Bartlett, Wickson, Milton, Number Six, Reagan and others. The following lists of choice varieties are given about in the order of their ripening.

Special Varieties

Prices, except as otherwise noted:	Each	Doz.	100	1,000
Extra large	\$1 00	\$9 00	\$50 00	
4 to 5 feet.....	60	6 00	35 00	\$300 00
3 to 4 feet.....	50	5 00	30 00	200 00
2 to 3 feet.....	35	2 50	20 00	150 00

VARIETIES IN ORDER OF RIPENING

Six Weeks. Large, oblong, brilliant red. Flesh pink. Seed small, quality good. Well tested. The finest early market and family plum. Introduced and trade-marked by us.

Excelsior. A hybrid of Kelsey and a native plum. Deep red, suited to the coast country. June.

Frances. Originated, trade-marked and introduced by us. This is the product of apricot seed, cross-fertilized in the bloom with plum—the leaf, tree and fruit resembling the plum. Large, yellow, handsome. We believe this a fine acquisition to our list of plums. Named for Miss Frances Mayhew, now Mrs. Koehle. June-July.

America. A fine hybrid of Botan and Robinson. Large, globular, yellow changing to red; cling, vigorous, productive. One of Burbank's best productions. July.

Reagan. A remarkable plum. Vigorous, productive, sure, a late bloomer; fruit red, medium in size, and late. Trade-marked and introduced by us. August.

Number Six. Very best quality. Ripens October; color golden. Prolific.



Six Weeks Plum in Our Orchard

Standard, or Leading Varieties

Prices:	Each	Doz.	100	1,000
Extra large	\$0 75	\$7 00	\$50 00	
4 to 5 feet.....	50	5 00	30 00	\$250 00
3 to 4 feet.....	35	3 00	20 00	175 00
2 to 3 feet.....	25	2 00	15 00	125 00

TEXAS NURSERY CO., Sherman, Tex.

VARIETIES IN ORDER OF RIPENING

Red June (Red Negate). Japan. Large dark red; valuable. June 1-10.

Shiro. Medium, cream, delicious. June 10.

Eagle. Native. Medium, round, pink on yellow, sweet, prolific, valuable. June.

Ark. Lombard. Medium, red, prolific. June.

Abundance-Botan. Japan. Large, yellow overspread with purplish red. Sweet. June 15-25.

Milton. A valuable, very productive fine hybrid American Plum. Deep red cling. June-July.

Poole's Pride. Red, very prolific and sure. June-July.

Wild Goose. An old favorite cooking plum. Red cling. June.

Climax. Largest, round, red, very handsome. Good flavor. July.

Pottavatomie. Native, very abundant; red and fine. July 1-15.

Gonzales. Large, red. Prolific. July.

Satsuma. The blood plum, skin and flesh red. Acid. June-July.

Burbank. Japan. Yellow covered with purplish red. Large. Abundant bearer. July.

Wickson. Large, pointed, green with red. Japan. July.

Miner. American, medium, round, red, prolific and sure. August.

Crimson Beauty. Small, red, prolific. August.

Golden Beauty. Medium, yellow, sure and valuable. August.

Apricots

Prices, except as otherwise noted:

	Each	Doz.	100	1,000
Extra large	\$0 75	\$7 00	\$50 00	
4 to 5 feet	50	5 00	30 00	\$250 00
3 to 4 feet	35	3 00	20 00	175 00
2 to 3 feet	25	2 00	15 00	125 00

Early May. Very early. Yellow, fine flavor. A Russian seedling introduced by us. May.

Cluster. Of Texas origin, from Russian seed. Fine color and flavor. A sure cropper. May.

Early Golden. Medium size, pale yellow, vigorous and prolific. May-June.

Moorpark. Large, brownish yellow on green; freestone. Rather shy. June.

Toyahvale. This is a remarkable Russian Seedling. Originated by C. W. Giffin at Toyahvale, Texas. Blooms very late, hence sure and very prolific. Medium size, yellow, fine flavor. The original tree stands two feet in diameter of trunk, fifty feet spread of limbs, bearing enormously. Price, any grade, \$1 each; \$10 per dozen.

Lampasas. Texan, large, round, yellow with red cheek. June.

Royal. European. Large, dull yellow and red. June-July favorite for canning and drying.

Giffin's Choice. The fine quality and the late blooming habit of the Giffin give it a superiority and an attractiveness to planters not found among other apricots. This is another Russian seedling of West Texas and is destined to be the leading all-purpose Apricot. Introduced by us.



Toyahvale Apricot Tree

Cherries

(*Prunus Cerasus*, *P Avium*)

The tree and the fruit are universally popular. Section D and southern part of Section A of our fruit-belts are rather far south for extensive cherry growing. Section B and northward, Section C and north part of Section A and the Pacific Slope are the home of the Cherry. Small plantings of Morellos for family use are permissible south.

Cherries—Continued

Prices:	Each	Doz.	100
Extra large	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$40 00
4 to 5 feet.....	50	5 00	30 00
3 to 4 feet.....	35	3 00	20 00
2 to 3 feet.....	25	2 50	15 00

Dyehouse. Very early and a sure bearer; red.

Early Richmond. Medium, light pink; early. May.

Baldwin. Round; red; good flavor. May.

English Morello. Round, dark red; tree dwarfish and productive; very early. May.

Montmorency. Large, light red, successful. June.

New Century. A combination of Morello and Duke types, originated in and succeeding well in Grayson County, Texas. Introduced by us. Fruit medium; light red and of good quality. June.

Governor Wood. Large, sweet, yellow shaded red, heart shaped.

Black Tartarian. Large, sweet, black, juicy and rich.

Plum—Cherry

Compass. This is a hardy fruit supposed to be a cross between Miner Plum and one of the cherries, originated in the Northwest. Tree a vigorous grower, very prolific; hardy. Fruit black. Especially desirable as a jelly fruit. Trees bear very young and are disposed to over-crop. Should be extensively planted in the West, where jelly fruits are scarce. Price, any grade, \$1 each; \$10 per dozen.

Almonds (See Nut Fruits)

Japan Persimmons (*Diospyres Kaki*)

This royal fruit from Japan is deservedly popular. Most beautiful in foliage and fruit, and the most delicious of all fruit. It gains in the estimation of people everywhere when they learn its value. We offer best obtainable varieties, grafted on native stocks.

Prices:	Each	Doz.	100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0 75	\$7 00	\$50 00
2 to 3 feet.....	50	5 00	35 00

Kuro Kume. Large round, dark red skin and flesh. Delicious when packed away to ripen; productive. October.

Mino. Large, oblong, pointed, bright red skin and flesh. Hardy, productive; should be ripened in boxes. November.

Hyakume. Large, round yellow, flesh red, good keeper. Fine when soft.

Mazelli. Large, round, oblong, ribbed, orange-red, prolific, keeps well.

Yemon. Large flat, tomato-shaped; no astringency. Prolific.



Apples (*Pyrus Malus*)

The universal domestic fruit. Apples are pre-eminently the fruit of commerce, more widely and more extensively grown than any other fruit. Many sections of the Southwest are leading in the production of apples. Section B of our division of belts

TEXAS NURSERY CO., Sherman, Tex.

has excelled greatly in the production of apples. It remains for Section C to surpass all former records in apple growing in the Pecos, Rio Grande valleys and environs. Many parts of Section A grow apples profitably, especially the Red River Valley and tributaries and the Cross Timbers.

Special Apples

Prices, except as otherwise noted:

	Each	Doz.	100	1,000
Extra large	\$0 75	\$7 00	\$35 00	\$300 00
4 to 5 feet	50	5 00	30 00	200 00
3 to 4 feet	30	2 50	20 00	150 00
2 to 3 feet	20	2 00	15 00	100 00

VARIETIES IN ORDER OF RIPENING

Tioga. Originated at Tioga, Texas. A remarkable, all-purpose family apple. Continues ripening frequently for two months. The fruit is oblong, large, orange over-spread with red, crisp and excellent for cooking or eating out of hand. Price, any grade of tree, \$1 each, \$10 per dozen, \$50 per 100, \$300 per 1,000.

Liveland. The earliest of our good apples. Begins ripening earlier than Yellow Transparent, but continues longer. Beautifully striped, showy, medium size, good keeper.

San Jacinto. Like an enormously large Red June. Vigorous and very productive. Fine keeper.

Murphy. Similar to Yellow Transparent. Superior in size of fruit and vigor and productiveness of tree. Trade-marked and introduced by us.

Becker. Very fine, prolific South Texas Apple, originated in Colorado County. Large, flattish; fine flavor; mellows well. July in Section D.

Dixie. Golden yellow, round, fine flavor, follows Early Harvest. For home or market. Trade-marked and introduced by us.

Lockhart. Large size, yellow striped with red; ripens in July. Originated in Southeast Texas and a very valuable apple for that section.

Bledsoe's Favorite. Texas seedling. Large, greenish, striped, handsome. Table and market. August-September.

Tull. Large; clear yellow; flat; fine appearance and quality. Russian origin. Strong grower and good bearer.

Indianahoma. Originating in Indian Territory, now Oklahoma. Large, oblong, excellent appearance and flavor. Fine market apple. Trade-marked and introduced by us. July.

Smokehouse. A fine successful Southwestern apple. Greenish color, fine cooker, tree vigorous and productive. Should be in every orchard. August-October.

Wetzel. Large, round, greenish; flesh yellow, firm, good. Tree erect, vigorous, prolific. Originated on and suited to the blackland district of Texas. August-Sept.

Terry (or Terry's Winter). From Georgia. Medium, roundish, pale yellow over-spread rich red and russet. A profitable keeper for Sections A and D.

Ivanhoe. Light cream, oblong, fine quality. Ripens with Shockley. Originated in Grayson County, Texas.

Standard, or Leading Varieties

	Each	Doz.	100	1,000
Extra large	\$0 50	\$5 00	\$30 00	\$200 00
4 to 5 feet	35	3 00	25 00	150 00
3 to 4 feet	20	2 00	15 00	100 00
2 to 3 feet		1 75	10 00	60 00

VARIETIES IN ORDER OF RIPENING

Duchess of Oldenburg. Large, red, striped, tart, good. June.

Yellow Transparent. Beautiful, crisp, fragrant, table and market. June 1.

Early Harvest. Large, round, yellow, juicy, sub-acid. June 1.

Fanny. New, early, medium to large, red, vigorous.

Red June. Medium, red, splendid flavor. June.

Red Astrachan. Large, round, red, tart, good cooker. June.

Cole's Quince. Medium, round, pale yellow. Flesh yellow, tender, sub-acid. June-July.

Summer Queen. Very large, yellow with red stripes. July.

Summer Pearmain. Large, yellow splashed red, best quality. July.

Gravenstein. Large, red striped, fine flavor. July.



Red River Apple Tree in Bloom

STANDARD OR LEADING VARIETIES—Continued

Texas King. Large, oblong, yellow with stripes. Tree vigorous and productive.

Horse. Large, yellow, acid, good cooker. July.

Maiden's Blush. Medium, bright pink, round, valuable. July.

Twenty Ounce. Very large, red stripes, fine. August.

Hubbard. Large fine Southern apple. August-September.

Wealthy. Medium, light yellow shaded red. July-August.

Rambo. Medium to large, yellow, marbled red.

Shannon Pippin. Extra large, roundish, green, fine quality. August.

Talman Sweet. Large, round, fine flavor. August.

Lincoln. Medium, flat, green with red blush. Fine cooking and market. August.

Fall and Winter Apples

Storing and Keeping Apples

In Section A, many of the Fall and Winter varieties of apples are inclined to drop badly in August and September, owing to the hot dry weather, which frequently comes at that season. To obviate this, the apples should be gathered and stored as soon as they are full grown and taking on color, while still hard and apparently green; then should be boxed or barreled and placed promptly in cold storage, 32 degrees, at which they will keep perfectly as long as desired. Two or three weeks before marketing, allow the temperature to rise to 36 or 38 degrees, and they will mellow up in fine shape for market or for use. The increased quality and price of the fruit thus stored will far exceed the cost of storage.

The Bulletin "Cold Storage of Apples" may be had from the Department at Washington.

Bell Flower. Large, oblong, yellow, fine cooking. August-September.

Jonathan. Medium to large, oblong, red, w ite flesh. A standard of excellence. Largely planted in the Southwest. August-September.

Doyle. East Texas origin. Large, striped, excellent, prolific. August-October.

Fall Pippin. Large, greenish yellow; fine quality. September 1.

Missouri Pippin. Large round, red striped, flesh yellow, very prolific. September to January.

Ben Davis. Large, round, red striped; flesh white, sub-acid; most popular. Sept.

Ark. Ben Davis. Originated in Arkansas. Dark red and popular.

Gano. Large, roundish oblong, similar to Ben Davis, rich red. Largely planted in the Southwest. September-November.

Paragon. Large, red, good quality. September-January.

Winesap. Large, round, dark red, flesh yellow, rich flavor. September-January.

Stayman's Winesap. A seedling of Winesap and is larger and superior to its parent. September-January.

Kinnard. Tree strong, fruit large, red; one of the best of the Winesap seedlings. October-February.

Warren. Famous in Southeast Texas. Good keeper. Deep red, fine flavor. Seedling of Winesap. September-January.

Mammoth Black Twig. Very large, yellow ground, shaded red. Tender, juicy, sub-acid. Winesap seedling; succeeds over a wide range. September-December.

Arkansas Black. Especially fine in the West. Large, smooth, dark red; flesh yellow, crisp, delicious. September-February.

Rutledge. Originated in South Texas. Large, handsome, richly striped. Most valuable. September-December.

Grimes Golden. Medium, yellow with russet dots. Highest flavor. An early and annual bearer.

Texas Red. East Texas origin. Large, striped; valuable keeper.

York Imperial. Medium, white, shaded crimson. One of the best. October-April.

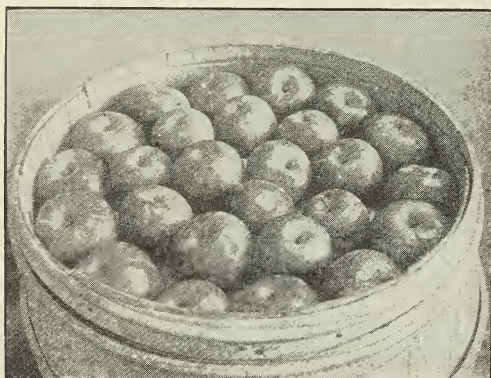
Colorado Orange. Round, yellow, finest flavor. A most popular apple among the great apple orchards of Colorado.

Lambertwig. Large, round, green, yellow and red. October-April.

Shockley. Medium, bright red and yellow. September-February.

White Winter Pearmain. Medium, flat light yellow, fine quality. Giffin's Pearmain of Toyah Valley, Texas, are most noted and popular. Our trees are from Giffin stock. October-April.

Storm-Proof. Originated on the Texas Plains and finely suited for that section. Fruit large, resists heat and wind. Good keeper.



Packed Apples

Crab Apples

Crab apples come into bearing as early as the peach, bearing regularly. Excellent for preserves, jellies and dessert, bringing the highest price in the market. Prices on trees the same as standard varieties of apple trees.

Florence. Dwarfish. Immensely productive; fruit flat, tender, acid, cream, splashed red. June-July.

Whitney. Vigorous, striped, large, abundant. August.

Transcendent. Most vigorous; productive; waxen yellow, striped red. The best Crab. July-August.

Hyslop. Hardy, productive, fruit in clusters, dark red. Very acid. August.

Yates. Prolific; fruit large; striped. August-October.

Red Siberian. Yellow, pink blush; bears young.

Yellow Siberian. Much like above without the red cheek.

General Grant. Large, red, flesh white. Subacid.

Quaker Beauty. Greenish yellow, fine size.

Martha. Large, flat. Transparent; yellow.

Apples for the Panhandle and Pecos Valley, the coming apple orchard of the Southwest: Lielvand, Yellow Transparent, Early Harvest, Red June, Astrachan, Duchess of Oldenburg, Dixie, San Jacinto, Summer Queen, Tioga, Pearmain, Maiden's Blush, Bledsoe, Jonathan, Bellflower, Missouri Pippin, Ben Davis, Gano, Paragon, Baldwin, Winesap, Stayman's Winesap, Kinnard, M. B. Twig, York Imperial, Arkansas Black. Of crabs: Florence, Transcendent, Whitney, Yates. Late apples are the most profitable.

Apples for South Texas, southern part of Section A: Red June, Duchess of Oldenburg, Yellow Transparent, Early Harvest, Astrachan, San Jacinto, Summer Queen, Tioga, Lincoln, Becker, Jonathan, Rutledge, Warren; Florence and Transcendent Crabs.



Pear Trees in West Texas

Pears

(*Pyrus Communis and Sinensis*)

The cultivated Pears, as known in North America, are derived from two distinct sources, the European (*Pyrus communis*) and the Oriental or Chinese or Sand Pear (*Pyrus Sinensis*). Those of the European stock thrive particularly well in the North-eastern United States as far west as the Great Lakes, also on the Pacific slope, and in all the elevated western plateau from California to and east of the Rockies, including the western plains of New Mexico and Texas, denominated Section C. The humidity of the lower southern and interior basins causing blight in the European Pears, is against them to some extent, yet no home can afford to miss them entirely. The Duchess d'Angouleme does remarkably well in the South.

Sixty or seventy years ago, the Chinese Sand Pear was introduced, which attracted little attention until hybridization with the European varieties produced a race of mongrel varieties, some of which have proven wonderfully successful, especially in the South. Among these are Le Conte, Keiffer, Garber, Magnolia, Smith and other hybrids.

The old adage, "Who plants pear, plants for his heirs," is no longer applicable. The new pears now offered bear quite young, in three to five years. No home or orchard is complete without them, the tree is highly ornamental, and there is no fruit so profitable as a commercial venture. Fruit should be gathered hard, boxed and ripened in cellar or cold room. The pear thrives best on a sandy loam, underlaid with clay, but adapts itself to widely varying soils and conditions.

Prices, except as otherwise noted:

	Each	Doz.	100	1,000
Extra large	\$0 75	\$7 00	\$50 00	\$300 00
4 to 5 feet.....	50	5 00	40 00	250 00
3 to 4 feet.....	35	3 00	25 00	175 00
2 to 3 feet.....	20	2 00	15 00	100 00

Prices of Early Ely and Magnolia, any grade, \$1 each, \$10 per doz., \$50 per 100.

Pears—Continued

VARIETIES IN ORDER OF RIPENING

Early Ely. Small, deep yellow in color, of best quality for table and market. June. For many years most successful here in Sherman. Trade-marked and introduced by us. See prices above.

Early Wilder. Medium size, yellow and red. Fine. June.

Alamo. A Texas seedling of Bartlett, but is earlier, smaller, sweeter, mellows readily. June. Suited to Section C.

Koonce. Medium size, yellow with red cheek. Early market variety. June.

Howell. Large yellow, red cheek, rich and sweet. July.

Clapp's Favorite. Large, dull red and yellow, rich and good, hardy and prolific. July.

Vermont Beauty. Medium, roundish, yellow nearly covered with red. Melting, sprightly, best quality. Equal to Seckel. July in Section A.

LeConte. Large, yellow, smooth. Fruit good when ripened well in the shade. July.

Bartlett. Clear lemon yellow with soft blush. Buttery, juicy and highly flavored. Most popular of all pears, perhaps, for all purposes. European. July to August in Section C. Successful in the El Paso section of the Rio Grande Valley as well as Section B.

MAGNOLIA. Special. Beautiful yellow russet pear, large and showy. Fine for canning, preserving and, after storage, for eating. Tree vigorous, beautiful glossy leaves. Oriental. July to August.

Hubbard. Same class, similar to Magnolia.

Buffum. Medium, oblong, yellow with red in sun, somewhat russet. Quality medium, upright strong grower. August.

Seckel. Small, rich, yellowish brown and red. Flesh rich, fine flavor. August.

Flemish Beauty. Large, egg-shape, yellow, brown and red, juicy, fine flavor. July to August.

Duchess D'Angouleme. Very large, greenish yellow, spotted with russet. Flesh white, buttery, with rich, excellent flavor.

Tree very vigorous and productive. Standard or dwarf. Succeeds well South. August.

Garber. Large, ovate, pale yellow, smooth; fine appearance. Quality best of the Oriental class. Tree vigorous and free from blight. Does not bear as young as Keiffer. August in Section A.

Beurre D'Anjou. Brown with blush, medium, fine for table. August to September in Section A. European.

Lincoln Coreless. Originated in Tennessee. Almost seedless. A good late pear. August to September.

Keiffer. A hybrid, originated by Peter Keiffer, of Pennsylvania, from seed of Chinese Sand Pear, which had been fertilized in bloom by Bartlett. Large, oblong, tapering at both ends, skin golden yellow, often sprinkled with dots and tinted red in sun. Flesh white, rather coarse, juicy with decided quince flavor, poor when first pulled, but good when ripened in storage. Should be gathered and boxed in July to August and placed in cold storage at 32 degrees for two months, when they will readily bring \$1.50 to \$2 per bushel. Tree very vigorous, resisting blight, ornamental and immensely productive. Orchards in North Texas have frequently produced \$300 per acre annually. Oriental. August to September in Section A. Garber pears should be interspersed to insure best pollenizing.

Lawrence. Medium to large, golden yellow, melting, with rich aromatic flavor. Tree moderate grower; good bearer. September to October in Section A.

Dwarf Pears

These should be planted five or six inches deeper than they grow in nursery rows so as to root above the quince stock, making half-standard trees, insuring endurance and prolificness. Prices the same as standard pears.

Duchess, Bartlett, Howell, Koonce.

Quinces (*Cydonia Vulgaris*)

Hardy, prolific and regular. Indispensable in culinary arts, much sought for jellies and preserves. Should have rich soil, clean cultivation and an annual dressing of stable manure. Thin out dead or interfering branches to let in light. Our improved grafted varieties are superior to the old Angers. Reasonably successful in Section A. Very much at home in sections B and C. The Chinese and Japan Quinces are solely for ornament.

Prices:	Each	Doz.	100
4 to 5 feet.....	\$0 50	\$5 00	\$40 00
3 to 4 feet.....	35	3 00	25 00
2 to 3 feet.....	25	2 50	20 00

Angers. Fruit pear-shaped, dull yellow, firm, dry, but of high flavor. Used largely for stocks upon which to grow pear and other quinces. August to September.

Champion. Originated in Connecticut. Very large, ovate, dull yellow, rich aromatic flavor. Vigorous, prolific. July to August.

Meech (Meech's Prolific). Large, orange-yellow, of great beauty and delightfully fragrant. July to September.

Orange. Medium, rich orange-yellow. Tree vigorous and productive. The most universally grown of the improved or grafted quinces.

Pomegranate (*Punica Granatum*)

A large shrub or small tree from Asia, grown both for ornament and fruit. Highly appreciated for its showy habit of leaves and form, rich-colored, red flowers; peculiar, showy fruit, and for the medicinal astringency of its bark. The pomegranate is half hardy, suited to our sections C and D and the south half of Section A, and on the Pacific coast. May be grown naturally as a shrub, or by taking off the sprouts may be grown a single stem as a tree.

50 cents each, \$5 per doz., \$35 per 100

Spanish Ruby. Large, yellow, crimson cheek, purple seeds and flesh; sweet, and best of its class.

Sub Acid. Large, highly colored, pulp juicy and acid.

Sweet. Fruit somewhat smaller than the Acid. Pulp sweet.

Jacobson. A true seedling introduced by F. T. Ramsey, and valued by him as best of class. "Fruit large, refreshing, superior."

Flowering or Non-Fruiting. Used only for ornament. Flowers very profuse, double, varying in colors, red, yellow and variegated. Very attractive in foliage and flowers.



Satsuma Orange Grove

Semi-Tropical Texas

Denominated in this volume as Section D

The growing of semi-tropic fruits and nuts in Coastwise Texas is assuming proportions undreamed of by the most sanguine. Recent years have shown a wonderful transformation of what we call the Coast Region of Texas. Within the last decade, the great cattle ranches reposed in almost undisputed and undivided possession of all that immense territory lying south of an average line of latitude 30, at the east end 31, and west of Buffalo Bayou; yes, we may say of the Sabine River—a country larger than Tennessee.

The discovery of the Citrus Trifoliata or Hardy Orange, as a superior stock on which to grow citrus fruits, and the rapid developments in Orange and Fig culture, and the on-rush of immigration and capital from everywhere to the Texas Coast country, have constrained the cattle barons to loosen their grip on, and accept princely fortunes for their lands, making room for sun-kissed, zephyr-fanned fruit-farm homes, for which this great section is so well adapted.

Many unexpected things have come to pass in South Texas these past few years. In no other portion of the United States has the march of progress been so rapid; no new country has ever before responded more richly to the touch of intelligent development, or given such ample returns for the energy and enterprise expended. And this development has only just begun. There is abundant room yet to get in upon the virgin opportunities offered.

Citrus Fruits

The growing of Oranges, Pomelos, Kumquats, Bananas, Dates, Cocoanuts and other semi-tropic fruits in South Texas, while comparatively new as a commercial venture, has really passed the experimental stage. In many portions of this section are Orange

Citrus Fruits—Continued

trees ranging from twenty-five to forty years old. The ranchmen, in their palmy days here, planted many orange seeds and orange and other trees which have gone on bearing and today furnish a fair sample of the success of citrus fruits.

Besides, commercial orange groves produce results which are very substantial indeed and which to the average farmer sound fabulous, but which are known to be conservatively true. Fortunately for this whole country, such men as Stout, Stockwell, Onderdonk and many others have given actual demonstration of what citrus fruit culture will do when properly handled. Those who do not give proper culture and care must expect to suffer more or less of failure, just as in any other line of business.

We consider the growing of Citrus Fruits in South Texas, with which we have kept in close touch, a fine field for profitable investment and substantial livelihood, with about the same chances for backsets or losses by seasons as in other agricultural or horticultural pursuits.

The Citrus Trifoliata

No one thing has done more for the Citrus Fruit Industry of Semi-Tropic Texas than has the Citrus Trifoliata as a stock upon which to propagate these citrus trees. This Trifoliata is a deciduous orange; that is, it drops its leaves and enjoys a period of dormancy during the winter season, and is hardy as to enduring cold as far north as Washington, D. C., and it seems to have the power or influence to impart its habits of rest and, in a measure, its hardness, to the citrus trees grafted or budded upon it. The Citrus Trifoliata has some sectional limitations, however; it succeeds admirably in Louisiana, and from the east line of Texas as far west as Falfurrias and Sarita, but has shown signs of unadaptation as a stock in the immediate Rio Grand Valley. Our citrus trees are worked on this hardy stock. The Citrus Trifoliata makes the best hedge, both defensive and ornamental. For hedges, plant eighteen inches apart, keep well cultivated and sheared back heavily. Price, 2 to 3 feet, 25 cents each, \$2 per doz., \$12 per 100, \$50 per 1,000.

Oranges, Pomelos and Other Citrus Fruits

Prices:	Each	Doz.	100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$2 00	\$22 00	\$150 00
2 to 3 feet.....	1 50	15 00	100 00
1 to 2 feet.....	1 25	12 00	90 00
6 to 12 inches.....	1 00	10 00	75 00

Satsuma Orange. Medium size, flattened, rind loosely adhering, segments easily separated (the Kid Glove type), deep yellow, of the Mandarin group (Citrus Nobilis), flesh fine grained, tender, juicy, sweet and delicious; entirely seedless. Ripens September to November. On account of its extreme earliness, good appearance and excellent quality it brings a high price, and enjoys a brisk demand. The tree is of somewhat smaller growth than other orange trees and is unique in habit. Entirely thornless. It is the most hardy of the edible oranges. May be grown upon Citrus Trifoliata, or on rough lemon or other orange stocks. Trees often bear in the nursery row.

Dugut Orange (pronounced Du-gaw). Originated and grown in South Texas, where it succeeds well. Of fine quality and almost as hardy as the Satsuma. Rip-

ens slightly later than Satsuma, very attractive and generally sells well in Northern markets.

Pomelo or Grapefruit, Duncan. Large size, skin tough and smooth, quality best. Tree strong grower, a regular and prolific bearer. Hangs on the tree well and keeps well.

Kumquat. (Citrus Japonica.) The smallest of the citrus fruits. Little golden orangelets, beautiful in color and delicious in quality.

Lemons. (Commercial Lemons.) Not quite so hardy as Satsuma oranges. Hilling up the trees with earth in the fall to prevent damage by cold should be practiced.

Lemon, Ponderosa. Fruit enormously large, of fine quality, skin thin and firm, ships well and brings high prices. Tree dwarfish and bears very young.

Figs (*Ficus Carica*)

The evolution of Fig Culture in semi-tropic Texas has been as marked as that of the Citrus Fruits. Large commercial fig orchards are much in evidence now, and will be increased as fast as the supply of trees can be obtained. The Magnolia is planted more extensively than any other fig.

The fig is half hardy, luxuriant in growth, the blooms being inside of what we term the fruit. Largely grown commercially in California, where may be seen avenues of giant trees, trunks two feet in diameter and thirty feet spread of branches, yielding thousands of pounds per tree; on eastward in the sheltered portion of Arizona, Old Mexico, New Mexico, and presenting an attractive and profitable resource of south, or coast-wise Texas, Louisiana and Florida, and on the South Atlantic coast.

The attractiveness of this line of production is apparent when we note that Smyrna, in Asia Minor, produces annually 20,000 tons of dried figs, and the United States con-

Figs—Continued

sumes and pays tariff tax on more dried figs than any other part of the world. We can profitably grow and supply this great demand, if we will. The south half of our Section A also grows figs successfully, and in the northern half of same, we may well grow outdoors, especially in sheltered localities, such varieties as Brown Turkey, Magnolia and Brunswick, which, though killed to the ground in winter, will send up many strong shoots and produce fruit on the new wood. In the coast sections, plant on good land, 20 feet apart each way, and prune as other fruit trees to 10 or 12 feet each way. They may be trained to single stem or allowed to send up many sprouts, all dead or decaying wood to be taken away and burned. Every home should grow and enjoy the delicious and healthful luxury of figs with sugar and cream, fig preserves, fig pickles, figs canned, etc.

Prices:

	Each	Doz.	100
4 to 5 feet.....	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$40 00
3 to 4 feet.....	50	5 00	35 00
2 to 3 feet.....	35	3 50	25 00
1 to 2 feet.....	25	2 50	20 00

Adriatic. Medium, roundish, yellow; pulp reddish.

Brunswick. Large, irregular, light violet, quality excellent. Very reliable and prolific. Not only suited to the coast section, but even farther north, will send up new shoots each spring and bear fruit on the new wood.

Capri. The wild fig of Asia, is not edible, but serves as a home for the little wasp, *Blastophagus*, an insect that is necessary to be supplied for the fertilization of the true Smyrna Figs, which see.

Lemon. A fine, yellow fig, from Alvin, Texas, section.

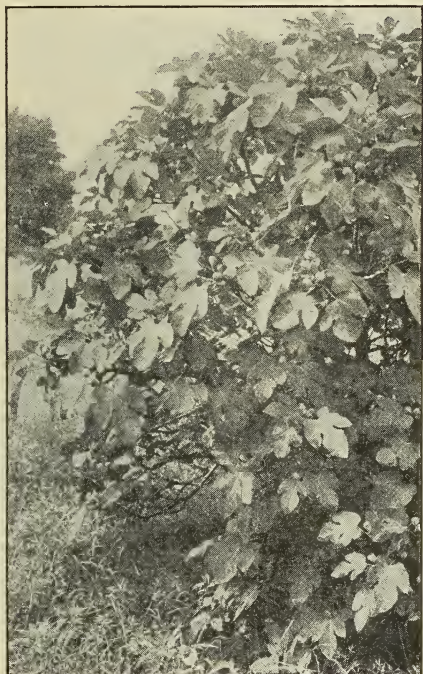
Magnolia. Large, pale violet, usually pyriform, but irregular, some specimens even flattened. Flavor excellent, bears on one-year stems. Largely grown in our Section D in tree form in commercial orchards.

Smyrna. There are a number of varieties of the Smyrna Figs. The chief one, the Calimyrna, is large to very large, lemon-yellow, pulp reddish amber, with a richness and meatiness unsurpassed in any other fig. The principal drying fig in the Smyrna Fig district of Asia, and is being largely introduced into California and other American Fig sections. The Smyrnas will not mature their fruit without fertilization by the fig wasp, *Blastophagus*, which must be supplied by growing in the fig orchard the Capri-fig, one Capri tree to 25 Smyrnas being necessary. Those of our immediate coast country and the Brownsville section would do well to plant them. At this time, we can only supply the Smyrnas and the Capris direct from California. Price, \$1 each, \$10 per doz., \$50 per 100.

The fascinating, as well as valuable, book "The Smyrna Fig at Home and Abroad" can be had of us at the publisher's price, 50 cents.

Nut Fruits also are adapted to Semi-Tropic Texas. Those especially interested and desiring to make developments in Semi-Tropic Texas should have our special bulletin, "Dollars in Nuts." Mailed on request free of charge.

The Christmas Strawberry, and covering the months of February and March, is proving very profitable. Also the black and dewberry are perfectly at home in the Coast country.



Magnolia Fig

Brown Turkey. Medium, violet brown, sweet and good. This also has the habit of bearing on the new shoots, even in the nursery row, and is suited to Section A as well as farther south.

Celestial. Small, pale violet, sweet and good. Largely planted in South Texas.

Nut Fruits

The Southern and Southwestern States furnish perfect adaptations for various Nut Fruits, chief of which are the Pecan, the Hickory, the Walnut and the Almond. Those especially interested in the planting and culture of nut trees, either for domestic or commercial uses, should have the benefit of "Dollars in Nuts," our especially prepared bulletin on this subject, which will be mailed free to all such on request.

Pecans (*Hicoria Pecan*)

There are ten or more species of the Hickory, the Pecan being the most important of them all from a horticultural standpoint. Its desirable qualities of rapid growth, great productiveness of nuts with thin shell, good cracking and separating qualities, full kernel and delicate flavor, easily place it in the first rank in domestic and commercial importance among our native, as well as cultivated nuts. The Pecan is indigenous throughout most of the valley of the Mississippi and its larger tributaries, largely in bottom, alluvial lands, as well as on the uplands. Texas produces more than half of all the world's production of Pecans.

Budding and Grafting the Pecan marks a new era in Pecan growing for domestic use and for commercial planting. The finer varieties, which possess the higher types, are sought out, and these desirable traits are perpetuated perfectly thereby.

The Higher Types of the Pecan are of fruit, good size, fullness, and quality of meats, thinness of shell, easy separation; of tree, vigor of growth, prolificness in bearing, precocity, or young bearing, and ease of propagation. These points once secured are perpetuated by budding or grafting scions from the desirable trees on native seedling trees. We advise planting the budded or grafted trees.

Our Select Seedling Trees, grown from selected, thin-shelled nuts, are far superior for planting to the ordinary seedling, and make fine trees, with nuts liable to vary as to quality, owing to the natural course of things, but with increased chances for high quality. These are very worthy of planting for shade and for nuts.

Prices of Budded and Grafted Pecans:

	Each	Doz.	27 or 1 acre	100	1,000
4 to 5 feet.....	\$1 75	\$20 00	\$42 50	\$150 00	\$1250 00
3 to 4 feet.....	1 50	17 00	37 50	125 00	1200 00
2 to 3 feet.....	1 25	14 00	30 00	100 00	900 00
1 to 2 feet.....	1 10	12 00	25 00	90 00	750 00

Prices of Selected Seedling Pecan Trees:

	75	7 50	15 00	50 00	400 00
4 to 5 feet.....	50	5 00	10 00	35 00	300 00
3 to 4 feet.....	40	4 00	8 50	30 00	200 00
2 to 3 feet.....	30	3 00	6 00	18 00	125 00

Grafted and Budded Pecans

Stuart. Introduced by the late W. R. Stuart, of Ocean Springs, Mississippi. A standard among high-class pecans for commercial orchards. Nut large, desirable in shape and of fine appearance, meaty, thin-shelled, well-flavored. Succeeds well under Southwestern conditions.

Frotscher. Originated in Louisiana. Nuts cylindrical, slightly tapering; shell thin, parting easily from kernel; of delicate flavor and fine quality. Tree thrifty and productive. One of the best.

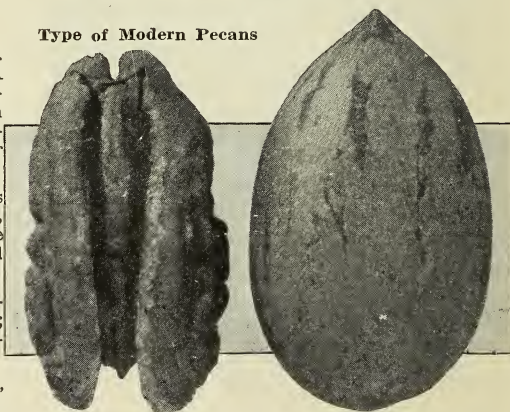
Hollis. Originated in Texas. Nuts medium, oblong, blunt, dull yellowish brown; shell medium, full-meated with fine separation.

Shley. Large, long, pointed; shell thin, meats plump, full, separating easily.

Van Deman. Large, oblong; shell moderately thin, cracks and separates well; meats plump, full and of good quality.

Pabst. Moderately large, cylindrical; soft, thin shell, parting well from the meat; percentage of meat very large, bright color, excellent quality.

Type of Modern Pecans



Russell. Vigorous and productive; nut large, oval, pointed; shell thin, kernel plump and full, of superior quality.

We also have other good grafted varieties, such as James, Texas Prolific (Texan), San Saba (Texan), Moneymaker, Wolford and others.

English Walnuts

(*Juglans Regia*)

The Nut which has made California famous. We furnish these in seedlings, such



as are usually planted in California. (See "Dollars in Nuts.")

Prices of Seedling trees from selected seeds of Franquette or French, Ford's, Santa Barbara and others:

	Each	Doz.	100	1,000
4 to 5 feet.....	\$1 00	\$10 00	\$75 00	
3 to 4 feet.....	75	7 50	50 00	\$450 00
2 to 3 feet.....	50	5 00	35 00	300 00

Black Walnut

(*Juglans nigra*)

Our native Black Walnut.

Prices of Seedling Trees:	Each	Doz.	100
5 to 7 feet.....	\$0 75	\$7 50	\$50 00
4 to 5 feet.....	50	5 00	35 00
3 to 4 feet.....	40	4 00	25 00

Benge Walnut

(*Juglans nigra*, Improved)

A superior type of Black Walnut. Nuts very large and fine quality. Tree very vigorous.

	Each	Doz.	100
4 to 5 feet.....	\$1 00	\$10 00	\$75 00
3 to 4 feet.....	75	7 50	60 00

Japan Walnuts (*Juglans Sieboldiana*)

Fine as a nut, shade, and ornamental tree.

Prices of seedling trees:	Each	Doz.	100
4 to 5 feet.....	\$1 00	\$10 00	\$75 00
3 to 4 feet.....	75	7 50	50 00
2 to 3 feet.....	60	6 00	40 00

Filberts (*Corylus Americana*)

This is closely allied to the Hazelnut in origin, habit and uses. Prices: 1 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Top Working Native Pecans or Hickories, with improved pecans cost from \$2.50 to \$5.00 per tree, owing to numbers, size and location.

Almonds (*Prunus Amygdalus*)

The sweet or thin-shell almond of commerce, largely grown in California and throughout the Pacific slope, also farther

eastward in Arizona, New Mexico and Western Texas. We grow Princess, Sultana, Languedoc and IXL.

Prices of Budded Almond trees:

	Each	Doz.	100	1,000
5 to 6 feet.....	\$0 75	\$7 50	\$50 00	
4 to 5 feet.....	50	5 00	30 00	\$250 00
3 to 4 feet.....	35	3 50	25 00	200 00

Spanish, or Italian Chestnut

(*Castanea Vesca*)

The Spanish Chestnut thrives well in the Southwest, enduring our warm climate, the rich, rank foliage and the nuts making its cultivation desirable and profitable, both for ornament and nut bearing. We also offer the American.

Prices of Seedling American Sweet Trees:

	Each	Doz.	100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0 75	\$7 50	
2 to 3 feet.....	50	5 00	

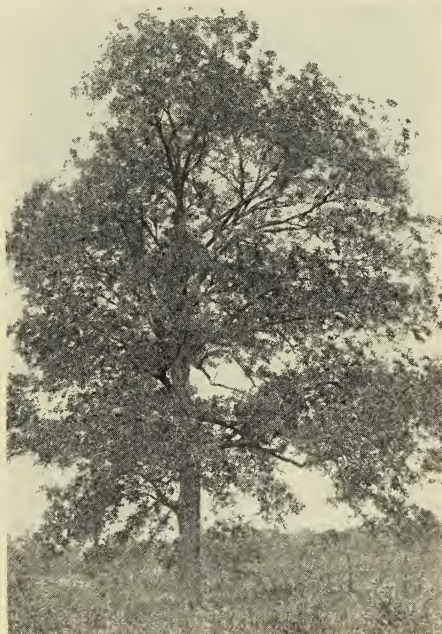
Prices of Seedling Spanish or Italian Chestnuts:

	Each	Doz.	100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0 75	\$7 50	\$50 00
2 to 3 feet.....	50	5 00	30 00

Hazel Nuts, Witch Hazel

(*Hamamelis Virginiana*)

Native, largely from Canada to Florida, west to Nebraska and Texas. Esteemed both for its flowers and nuts. Prices: 1 to 2 feet 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.



Native Pecan Tree Adjoining Our Grounds

Three feet diameter of trunk, 75 feet high, 60 feet spread, probably 100 years old, bearing bushels of nuts

Miscellaneous Fruits

Blackberries and Dewberries

(*Rubus*)

Nothing is surer, more abundant, healthier for use or more profitable for market than these. They thrive throughout the widest range of conditions. Rich land and good culture are essential.

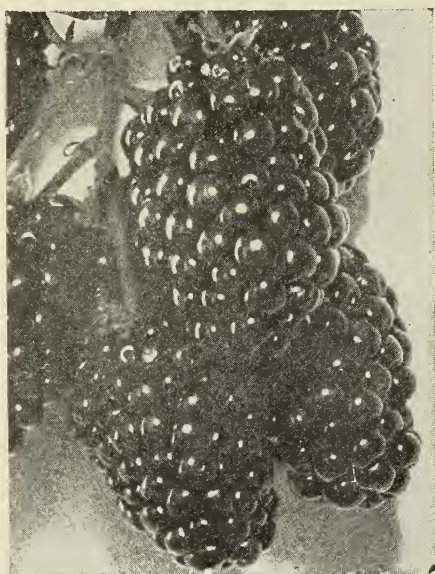
VARIETIES LISTED IN ORDER OF RIPENING

Prices, except where otherwise noted: \$1 per 25, \$3 per 100, \$20 per 1,000

The Queen. A native of the black land of North Texas. The largest and most abundant early berry we have found. Large as Robison, free from core or from imperfect berries, with fine flavor. A strong and upright grower after first year. Succeeds well in the black, waxy prairies as

Robison. Large, delicious, prolific, from West Texas. Very valuable. \$1.50 per 25, \$5 per 100, \$25 per 1,000.

Hopkins. Fine, upright grower, abundant bearer, fruit large, firm, unexcelled in flavor; a fine all-purpose blackberry. \$1.50 per 25, \$5 per 100, \$25 per 1,000.



The Queen Blackberry

well as in the sandy loam lands. Trade-marked and introduced by us. \$2 per 25, \$5 per 100, \$25 per 1,000.

Austin Dewberry. Very large, acid, vigorous, prolific.

Early Harvest. Firm, sweet, hardy, prolific, popular.

McDonald. Special. Large, vigorous, excellent, prolific, cross between dewberry and blackberry; very early and valuable. \$1.50 per 25, \$5 per 100, \$25 per 1,000.

Dallas. Large, black, prolific, good, firm. A strong-growing native berry.

Haupt Blackberry. An evergreen; berries of good size and of highest quality; keep for a long time after turning black. 20c each, \$1.50 per doz., \$6 per 100, \$40 per 1,000.

Rogers Dewberry. Large, black, vigorous, prolific. \$1.50 per 25, \$5 per 100, \$25 per 1,000.

Mulberries (*Morus Rubra*)

Trees highly valued for shade, and the fruit for hogs, chickens, etc.

Prices:	Each	Doz.	100
8 to 10 feet.....	\$0 50	\$5 00	\$30 00
6 to 8 feet.....	40	4 00	25 00
4 to 6 feet.....	35	3 00	20 00

Hicks' Everbearing. Large, black, sweet, very prolific; in fruit several months. Ripe in June, July and August.

Downing. Large, rich, sub-acid, valuable. June and July.

English. Large, black, excellent flavor, hardy, prolific, very early.

Strawberries (*Fragaria*)

\$1 for 25, \$2 per 100, \$8 per 1,000

Crescent. Large, red, excellent. Pistillate.

Michel. Large, round, red, good, hardy, vigorous and early. Staminate.

Lady Thompson. Large, good color, uniform, hardy, valuable. Staminate.

Excelsior. Hardy, vigorous, valuable. Staminate or perfect flowered.

Currants (*Ribes*)

Small, black and red, hardy, prolific, good. 25 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$15 per 100.

Raspberries (*Rubus*)

Prices, except as noted: \$2 for 25, \$4 per 100, \$30 per 1,000

Kansas. Large, black, hardy, prolific. One of the best.

Mammoth Cluster. Large, black, hardy, productive.

Gregg. Large, black, vigorous, productive.

Cardinal. Extra large and fine. \$2.50 per 25, \$7.50 per 100, \$50 per 1,000.

Gooseberries (*Ribes*)

25 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$15 per 100

Houghton. Round, red, sweet; one of the best.

Downing. Pale green, handsome, good quality.

Grapes (*Vitis*)

We give special attention to grape-growing. We grow our grapes largely from our own vineyards. Our plants are grown on fresh, rich land, producing strong vines, with a fine root system. They will please you. Grape-growing may be made very profitable. From latitude 97½ eastward in the Southwest, grapes should be sprayed heavily with Bordeaux Mixture to prevent blackrot and mildew, and to insure the finest quality of fruit. West of this, the atmosphere being dryer and free from fungous diseases, spraying is not so imperative, yet it will be beneficial enough to pay for the spraying. All grapes should either have a trellis for the vines or should be pruned to the standard system. The latter is used especially for the Vinifera Grapes. Grapes should be heavily pruned in January or February.

(In the following descriptions "X" means crossed or hybridized with.)

Price, General List:	Each	Doz.	100	1,000
2 years old	\$0 25	\$3 00	\$15 00	\$125 00
1 year old	20	2 00	10 00	90 00



Fort Stockton Vineyard

General Varieties

Agawam. (Rogers' Hybrid. *Labrusca* X *Vinifera*.) Large, amber-colored, cluster medium.

Black Spanish. Small, black, heavy bunch.

Brighton. (*Labrusca* X *Vinifera*.) Large, red; fine table, market and wine grape.

Campbell's Early. A week earlier than Concord and superior to it. Black.

Champion. Large, black, early.

Concord. Large, black, medium early.

Catawba. Red, table and wine.

Cynthiana. Black, wine.

Dracut Amber. An old favorite.

Delaware. Small, red, delicious.

Elvira. Small, compact, white, good.

Early Ohio. Black, profitable.

Green Mountain. White, prolific.

Goethe. Greenish pink; fine table.

Hartford. Black.

Herbemont. Purplish black, vigorous, fine.

Ives Seedling. Medium black, sure.

Jefferson. Large, red, good table.

Lindley. Large, red, fine quality.

Martha. Large, white, good.

Moore's Early. Black, very early, valuable.

Moore's Diamond. Finest white.

Niagara. Large, white, table and market.

Salem. Large, red, medium cluster.

Vergennes. Medium, red, quality good.

Worden. Large, black, earlier and better than Concord.

Wyoming. Large, red, good.

Special Varieties

Most of these are Munson's hybrids, combining the best characteristics of our natives for hardiness, with the fine quality of our best standard sorts, making the best all-round type of grapes.

Prices:	Each	Doz.	100	1,000
2 years old	\$0 50	\$5 00	\$25 00	\$150 00
1 year old	35	3 00	20 00	125 00

America. (Post Oak Hybrid.) Medium, black, a good wine and table grape; free from rot; vine vigorous and productive; adapted to a wide range; excellent as a resistant stock for Vinifera varieties.

Brilliant. (Lindley X Delaware.) Clusters large, cylindrical; berries large, light pink to dark red; pulp meaty, tender,

melting, delicious; equal to or better than Delaware for table use.

Bell. (Elvira X Delaware.) Vigorous, healthy, hardy, sure and prolific, medium, greenish yellow; nearly free from black rot; sweet and agreeable. Suited to Texas and northward.

Special Varieties—Continued

Big Extra. Largest bunch, black, fine quality. Post Oak Hybrid.



Carman. (Post Oak No. 1 × Triumph.) Cluster large to very large, shouldered or branched, berries medium, black, of pure rich quality; never cracks; vine very vigorous and healthy; ripens about three weeks after Concord, midseason. Fine arbor.

Captain. (America × R. W. Munson.) This is a blending of Post Oak and the improved varieties by a number of crosses with fine results. Cluster very large, long, cylindrical, berry large, black with white bloom, quality good. Should be planted near other grapes for perfect pollenizing.

Champanel. (V. Champini × Worden.) Large black, with white bloom; juicy, sprightly, rather acid until well ripened;

ripe with Concord. A very strong grower, good drought resister, and while it succeeds on any soil, is especially adapted to the black, waxy land.

Fern. (Post Oak No. 1 × Catawba.) Medium to large, dark purplish red; firm, sprightly, with very agreeable Catawba flavor when fully ripe. Free from black rot, ripens late in August to September. Growth very strong. Resists drouth.

Gold Coin. (Norton × Martha.) Medium size cluster; berries large, globular, yellowish when fully ripe; never cracks and rarely attacked by black rot. Juicy and exceedingly sweet. A medium grower and a very prolific bearer. Succeeds well in most parts of the South. Midseason. Table and market.

Herman Jaeger. Post Oak hybrid, black, successful.

Laussel. (Post Oak × Gold Coin.) Medium size, purplish black, quality good. Table or wine. Very late. Adapted south.

Manito. (America × Brilliant.) Early prolific, black.

Marguerite. (Post Oak × Herbemont.) A strong grower, resists mildew, endures Southwestern climate well, medium, purple, fine quality, fine Southern arbor grape.

Muscadine. We furnish these to be planted near the various Scuppernongs for their pollination; one vine to six or eight Scuppernongs should be used.

Presley. Early, one of Mr. Munson's productions. Should be in every vineyard.

Rommel. (Elvira × Triumph.) Medium to large, greenish, translucent white, of most excellent flavor; vigorous and productive.

R. W. Munson. (Big Berry Post Oak × Triumph.) Medium to large bunch and berry, black, never cracks; pulp tender and quality good; ripe just before Concord. Should be planted near Concord or Brilliant.

Scuppernong. (Vitis Vulpini.) A well-known Southern grape of the Muscadine family; large, brownish yellow, of fine quality. Must have the male Muscadine planted near for good results.

The California Grape-Belt of Texas and the Vinifera Grapes

Drawing a parallel with the south line of New Mexico, extended on to Sweetwater, Texas, all that section of country south of this line in Texas and over into Old Mexico is an immense domain where the Vinifera or California grapes are a magnificent success. Plantings during the past fifteen years in the plains country and in the Valleys of the Pecos, the Rio Grande, and other sections in this belt, are actually rivaling the Fresno vineyards of California, or even the "vine-clad hills of France," where these grapes form the principal agricultural product, both in the fresh state, in wine-making

The California Grape-Belt of Texas and the Vinifera Grapes—Continued

and dried as raisins. In all this vast section, black rot and mildew of the fruit, and phylloxera, or root-louse, which in other sections are destructive to the fruit and the vines, are unknown.

Actual demonstrations have revealed the fact that the climate of this section is especially adapted to growing, maturing and the drying of the grape. The rich soils of the plains and of the numerous valleys in all this magnificent domain impart a vigor and healthfulness to the vine witnessed only in the rich valleys of California. It is not uncommon to see bunches of grapes, perfect in every respect, weighing two to five pounds, with one hundred pounds to the single vine. The time is not distant when, if these wonderful possibilities are made known, vast vineyards and wineries, such as to-day are making Fresno, California, famous, will attract the capital and the skill of the viticulturist to this section.

Together with these splendid results here, there are two other things to be considered, viz.: the cheapness of the land, ten to one hundred dollars per acre, as against two hundred to one thousand dollars per acre in California; and, second, that we are two thousand miles nearer the market, which means a great saving of freight, time and icing. These golden opportunities cannot long remain undeveloped. Signal instances of fine vineyards may be found at Midland, Barstow, El Paso and many other points.

50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$25 per 100, \$125 per 1,000. Special prices on large plantings.

Cornichon. (Synonym Red Cornichon). Bunches long and loose; berries olive-shaped, black covered with bloom; flesh firm, with pleasant flavor. A very desirable variety for marketing. Ripens late.

Chasselas, Golden. Bunch and berry medium, amber color, sweet and agreeable. Latter part of July.

Emperor. A strong grower and heavy bearer, bunch long, compound, loose, shouldered, berry large, oblong, deep rose color with light bloom. Its firmness, good keeping qualities and rich color make it a good market variety. September.

Flame Tokay. Bunches large, rather compact, berries large, pale red with bloom; pulp firm, sweet, good. A standard variety commanding good price in market. September.

Grenache. An immense grower and very heavy producer, makes a fine claret wine and is in good demand.

Hamburgh, Black. Bunch and berry very large, round, dark red, becoming black when fully ripe; flesh firm, juicy and sweet. Ripens large and keeps well. A good shipper.

Hamburgh, Golden. Large, loose, shouldered; berry large, oval, somewhat flattened, greenish yellow, melting, juicy and rich. September.

Malaga. A strong grower and immense producer, bunches very large, berries oval, yellowish green, quality good. May be dried as a raisin grape.

Muscat of Alexandria (Gordo Blanco). Bunches long, loose, berry oval to round, yellowish green. Planted extensively for raisins. August.

Mission or El Paso. Grown largely in West Texas as far east as Cisco. Bunches large, berries medium, purplish, sweet makes a fine claret wine. August to September.

Palomino, Golden. Vigorous, prolific; bunches large and shouldered, berry large,

round, greenish white. A magnificent grape. Sherry or white wine.



Sultana Seedless. An immense bearer, bunches long and compact, berries small, amber. Of excellent quality. Makes fine seedless raisins.

Thompson's Seedless. A rapid grower and an enormous bearer. Bunches very large, berries greenish yellow, firm, oval, seedless. Considered by many as superior to Sultana. A fine raisin and shipping grape.



Ornamental Department

The demand for ornamental nursery stock is largely on the increase. To meet these demands, the Texas Nursery Company has found it necessary to increase largely its plantings of shade trees, evergreens, blooming shrubs, roses, vines, hedge plants, foliage plants for massing and edging, bedding plants, and all the requisites for giving nice residence effects, park and cemetery plants, and street and road work, until we now have the largest stock of ornamentals in the Southwest.

Our Landscape Department

It is just as important to have a proper landscape plan in laying out and planting a piece of property as it is to have a house architect draw the house plan. We are prepared to take up and figure on plantings of every class that may come up, in any part of the country, furnishing estimates for laying out, grading, road-making and planting, and we invite interested parties to lay before us their needs.

Shade Trees

"There is fine patience and broad charity in the man who plants a tree;
No single action better typifies the purpose of our living.
He who plants a tree plants shade, rest, hope, love, peace for troubled ones who will come his way
when he is gone,
There is nothing in which God asks so little of us and gives so much, as in the planting of a tree."

Shade Trees—Continued

Our blocks of shade trees are well grown and unsurpassed in the Southwest.

Prices, General List, except as otherwise noted:	Each	Doz.	100	1,000
Extra large, 3 to 4 inches diameter.....	\$3 00	\$30 00	\$200 00	
Extra large, 2½ to 3 inches diameter.....	2 50	25 00	175 00	
Extra large, 2 to 2½ inches diameter.....	2 00	20 00	150 00	
Extra large, 1¾ to 2 inches diameter.....	1 50	15 00	125 00	
12 to 15 feet high, 1½ to 1¾ inches diameter.....	1 25	12 00	100 00	
10 to 12 feet high.....	1 00	10 00	75 00	\$500 00
8 to 10 feet high.....	75	8 00	50 00	350 00
6 to 8 feet high.....	50	5 00	40 00	250 00
4 to 6 feet high.....	35	2 50	20 00	150 00
3 to 4 feet high.....	20	2 00	15 00	100 00

Ash (*Fraxinus Americana*). One of our best native trees. Leaves dark green and effective throughout our long summers. Native throughout America. One hundred feet or more.

Box Elder (*Acer Negundo*). A large, rapid-growing native tree of spreading habit, of the Maple family. Seventy feet.



Silver Maple

Bois d'Arc. (*Toxylon pomiferum*.) The rugged endurance of the tree and the persistence of the glossy green foliage throughout the long summers until frost, makes the Bois d'Arc a very desirable tree.

Catalpa Speciosa. Broad, deep green foliage, and large, fragrant trumpet flowers in immense clusters in the spring. The Catalpa is a native in most parts of the South. Valued for its durable timber and for ornamental purposes. Sixty to one hundred feet. Catalpa Speciosa is the best of the many varieties of Catalpa.

Cottonwood. (*Populus deltoides*; *Canadensis*.) One of the best of the Poplars. Large, spreading, luxuriant, aspen-like, cheery. To be used sparingly in background effects. Partial to low lands, but largely succeeding on uplands.

Cottonwood, Western or Mountain. (Which we call *Populus Rio Grande* for want of a more appropriate classification.) Of a willowy growth, leaves small, native to the Rio Grande and other valleys of the Southwest and well suited to our Section C.

Deciduous Cypress. (*Taxodium distichum*.) A pyramidal-shaped tree of very striking appearance, its light green, feathery foliage contrasting well with its cinnamon-brown bark. Good in groups or as specimens. Has an appearance of an evergreen, but drops its leaves in winter. Fifty to 150 feet.

Elm, American White. (*Ulmus Americanus*.) Tall wide spreading, native broad leaved, white or American Elm.

Elm, Scotch or Wych (*Ulmus scabra*.) Round topped head, peculiar branches, broad leaves.

Elm, English. (*Ulmus Campestris*.) Leaves broad; a striking tree.

Hackberry. (*Celtis Occidentalis*.) Perhaps the most healthy, most vigorous and most durable of our native trees.

Locust, Black. (*Robinia Pseudacacia*.) Popular as shade and street trees, wind-breaks and timber belts. White flowers in spring.

Ligustrum Japonicum. See broad-leaved Evergreens.

Maple, Silver or Soft. (*Acer Dasycarpum*.) Rapid grower, beautiful tree, succeeds well anywhere.

Mulberry, Russian. (*Morus Alba Tartarica*.) Hardy and vigorous. Largely used for timber plantings.

Mimosa. (*Acacia*.) Our variety is a small tree, spreading habits, orange blooms in spring, and beautiful foliage.

Pecans. See nut trees.

Poplar Bolleana. (*Populus Bolleana*.) Tall, pyramidal shape; leaves bright green above, silvery beneath; better than P. Lombardy.

Poplar, Balm of Gilead. (*P. Balsamefera*.) Broad heart-shaped leaves, green above, white beneath.

Poplar, Carolina. (*P. Caroliniensis*.) Upright, uniform head, rapid growing. Free from cottony blooms.

Shade Trees—Continued

Poplar, Lombardy. (P. Pyramidalis.) Becomes more striking and beautiful as the tree grows older.

Poplar, Silver. (P. Argentea.) Spreading habit, leaves light green above, white beneath. Sprouts profusely. Very striking.

Red Bud or Judas Tree. (Cercis Canadensis.) Red flowers in spring before leaves appear.

Sycamore. (Platanus Occidentalis.) One of the stateliest, tallest and best trees of America.

Sycamore, Oriental. (P. Orientalis.)

The Sycamore famous for centuries in European countries. Imported to America. Not nearly so good as our native Sycamore.

Texas Umbrella. (Melia Umbraculiformis.) Thought to be a distinct species from the common tree China. Prices: 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50 each, \$15.00 per dozen; 7 to 8 ft., \$1.25 each, \$12.00 per doz.; 6 to 7 ft., \$1.00 each, \$9.00 per doz.; 5 to 6 ft., 75c each, \$7.50 per doz.; 4 to 5 ft., 50c each, \$5.00 per doz.; 3 to 4 ft., 35c each, \$3.00 per doz.

Walnuts. See nut trees.

Spec a Shade Trees

CATALPA BUNGEII

A Chinese variety, with dense umbrella-like head. All grafted, 5 to 6 ft. high.

Prices	Each	Doz.	100
2-in. stem	\$2 00	\$20 00	\$150 00
1 3/4-in. stem	1 50	15 00	120 00
1 1/2-in. stem	1 25	12 00	90 00
1 1/4-in. stem	1 00	10 00	75 00
1-in. stem	75	7 50	50 00

Golden Rain Tree. Leaves large, immense panicles of yellow flowers in June.

	Each
7 to 8 feet.....	\$1 25
6 to 7 feet.....	1 00
5 to 6 feet.....	75
4 to 5 feet.....	60
3 to 4 feet.....	50

Japan Varnish or Chinese Parasol Tree. (Sterculia Platanifolia.) Green bark; broad, deep green leaves, large clusters of yellow flowers. Prices same as Golden Rain Tree.

Mulberry, Non-Fruiting. (Morus Alba.) White or Paper Mulberry.

	Each	Doz.	100
2-in. caliber	\$2 00	\$20 00	\$150 00
1 3/4-in. caliber	1 75	18 00	125 00
1 1/2-in. caliber	1 50	15 00	100 00
8 to 10 feet.....	1 25	12 00	90 00
7 to 8 feet.....	1 00	10 00	75 00
6 to 7 feet.....	75	7 50	50 00
5 to 6 feet.....	50	5 00	35 00
4 to 5 feet.....	35	3 00	20 00

Oaks require care in transplanting. Our nursery-grown trees have a fine system of roots and transplant successfully. We have a good stock, 2 to 12 ft. high, rather heavy.

	Each	Doz.
10 to 12 feet.....	\$3 00	\$30 00
8 to 10 feet.....	2 00	20 00
6 to 8 feet.....	1 25	12 00
5 to 6 feet.....	1 00	10 00
4 to 5 feet.....	75	7 50
3 to 4 feet.....	50	5 00

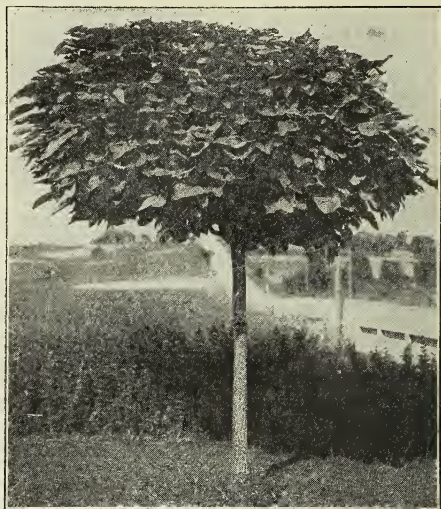
Pin Oak. (Quercus Palustris.) Attaining 80 to 100 feet, very symmetrical; leaves bright green above, lighter underneath. Semi-evergreen.

Willow Oak. (Q. Phellos.) Conical, round-topped head; leaves glossy green.

Texas Red Oak. (Q. Texana or Coccina.) Beautiful dark green foliage, turning brilliant red in fall.

Live Oak. (Laurus.) One of the finest large evergreen trees in the South.

Paulownia Imperialis. Broad leaves; lavender flowers in spring. Luxuriant. Prices same as Golden Rain Tree.



Catalpa Bungei

Special Weeping Shade Trees

Mulberry, Teas' Weeping Russian. (Morus alba pendula.) Introduced by John C. Teas, of Missouri, in 1883. Wonderful pendant habit. Must be grafted on high-top Russian Mulberry stems, makes a most pleasing effect on lawns; well adapted to the Southwest. All grafted, 5 to 6 feet high.

	Each	Doz.	100
2-in. stems	\$2 00	\$20 00	\$150 00
1 3/4-in. stems	1 50	15 00	120 00
1 1/2-in. stems	1 25	12 00	90 00
1 1/4-in. stems	1 00	10 00	75 00
1-in. stems	75	7 50	50 00

Weeping Willow, Babylonian. (Salix Babylonica.) Leaves and bark beautiful green. Gracefully pendant.

	Each	Doz.
12 to 15 feet.....	\$1 50	\$15 00
10 to 12 feet.....	1 25	12 00
8 to 10 feet.....	1 00	10 00
6 to 8 feet.....	75	7 50
4 to 6 feet.....	50	5 00
3 to 4 feet.....	35	3 00

Weeping Willow, Thurlow's. (Salix Elegantissima.) Very much like the Babylonian. Leaves narrower, well suited to the South, of pleasing effect. Prices same as Babylonian.

Shade Tree Seedlings

Timber belts are coming more and more to be recognized as one of the best investments which can be made on our prairie farms. The protection offered as a wind-break and shelter alone is worth the cost, besides the fence posts, timber, firewood, etc., afforded. Plant in rows 8 feet apart by 3 to 4 feet apart in the row and cultivate for three years. Black Locust, Catalpa and Bois d'Arc are used most.

	1,000 lots, per 1,000	5 to 10,000, per 1,000	10,000 and over, per 1,000
Black Locust, 12 to 18 inches.....	\$10 00	\$7 50	\$6 00
Bois d'Arc, 12 to 18 inches.....	10 00	7 50	5 00
Catalpa Speciosa, 12 to 18 inches.....	10 00	7 50	6 00
Maple, Box Elder and Ash.....	10 00	8 00	7 00
Sycamore and Umbrella China.....	12 00	10 00	8 00
Russian Mulberry.....	10 00	7 50	6 00

Deciduous Flowering Shrubs

We have a large stock of these shrubs, which are largely in demand for massing or grouping effects in landscapes, parks or other ornamental plantings and also as single specimens.

Prices, except otherwise noted: No. 1, 50c each; \$5.00 per doz., \$30.00 per 100; No. 2, 35c each, \$3.00 per doz., \$20.00 per 100. Where extra large plants are desired, prices will be made on request.

Althea or Rose of Sharon. (Hibiscus Syriacus.) Large assortment; many shades of color and types of form and habit, both single and double.

Below we give descriptions of a few of the named sorts:

Althea, Banner. Semi-double, striped pink and white.

Althea, Rubra. Double, bright red.

Althea, White. Both single and double varieties.

Althea, Meehani. Leaves and flowers variegated. Wine-colored flowers. Prices, 75c each, \$6.00 per doz., \$40.00 per 100.

Acacia, Rosea. (Robinia Hyspida.) Entire plant almost covered with brown spines or hairs; bright pink flowers. We also have a variety of Acacia with yellow flowers.

Almond, Flowering. (Prunus Sinensis.) Small shrub, small double flowers in spring before leaves appear. Pink and white.

Barberry, Thunberg's. (Berberis Thunbergi.) Dwarf. Green foliage, changing to coppery red in Autumn.

Barberry, Purple-Leaved. (B. Purpurea.) Violet purple foliage and fruit.

Cydonia or Japan Quince. (Pyrus Japonicus.) Bright red flowers before leaves appear in spring.

Calycanthus. (C. Floridus.) Sweet-scented purplish flowers in spring.

Crape Myrtle. (Lagerstroemia.) Blooms throughout the summer. We have the crimson, or bright red, light pink, purple and white. Price of the white Crape Myrtle, 75c each, \$5.00 per doz.

Cinquefoil. (Potentilla Frulicosa.) Dwarf. Bright yellow flowers. Blooms from mid-summer till frost.

Chaste or Sage Tree. (Vitex Agnus castus.) Peculiar sage-like foliage with lilac flowers in terminal spikes.

Dentzia Gracilis. Dwarfish, flowers pure white, bell shape. Blooms early in April.

Dentzia crenata rosea. Pink flowers.

Elder. (Sambucus Canadensis.) Native American Elder. White flowers and black berries. S. Rubens has red berries. These together with Golden Elder make fine shrubbery effects.



Hydrangea

Elder, Golden. (Sambucus Aurea.) The yellowish green tints of foliage, the white flowers, and the fruits are very pleasing.

Elder, Cut Leaf. (S. Lancifolia.) An imported variety of this familiar shrub, with finely cut, graceful leaves.

Elaeagnus Longipes. (Japan Oleaster.) A shrub which bears fruit, both edible and ornamental.

Deciduous Flowering Shrubs—Continued

Flowering Willow. (*Chilopsis Linearis*.) A tall-growing shrub; a native of Southwest Texas. The flowers are a large, corolla-like tube, divided in five lobes, edges crimped, varied lavender hue. Leaves resembling a willow.

Flowering Willow, White. Pure white flowers. Price 75c each.

Flowering Willow, Red. Red flowers. Price, 75c each.

Hardy Orange. (*Citrus Trifoliata*.) Green bark, thick rugged thorns; white, fragrant orange blossoms in spring; yellow fruit in late summer or fall. Extremely hardy. Used largely for hedges and for stocks upon which to grow Satsuma oranges. (See under Hedge Plants.)

Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora. Immense panicles of pure white flowers in July, lasting for several weeks.

Hydrangea arborescens, or Hills of Snow. Immense panicles of pure white flowers; blooms continuously from June to August. Should be planted in partial shade.

Indigo Shrub. (*Indigofera*.) Nice, attractive foliage and habit of growth, covered with pinkish pea-like blooms; fine for massing, well suited to the Southwest.

Kerria Japonica. (*Corehorus Japonicus*.) Low spreading shrubs, profusion of yellow flowers in April.

Lilac (*Syringa*.) Well known and popular. Purple flowers, exquisite fragrance.

Lilac Persian (*S. Persica*.) Improved Lilac, flowers in early spring, light purple; fragrant.

Lilac, White (*S. Persica Alba*.) This is a variety of Persian. White flowers.

Lilac, Pink (*S. Persica*.) Pink flowers, novel and rare.

Peach, Pink Flowering (*Prunus Persica Rubra*.) This may be termed a peach tree full of double pink roses. No fruit.

Peach, White Flowering (*Prunus Persica Alba*.) Similar to above except white flowers.

Peach, Chrysanthemum Flowering (*Prunus Persica Chrysanthemum*.) Flowers of a peculiar chrysanthemum appearance.

Prunus Pissardi. Small plum tree, fruit and new growth very distinct purple.

Poinciana Gilliesii, or Bird of Paradise. A beautiful native shrub with neat foliage and orange-colored blossoms; finely adapted to the Southwest.

Philadelphus, Coranarius or Mock Orange. Upright shrub, white flowers in May and June.

Pomegranate, Flowering (*Punica Flora Plena*.) Glossy green leaves; crimson double flowers in June. (See Fruiting Pomegranate elsewhere.)

Privet. (See under Hedge Plants.)

Purple Fringe or Smoke Tree. (*Rhus Cotinus*.) Masses of delicate grayish bloom during the summer. (See White Fringe also.)

Rhus Aromatica. Spreading native shrub, with cluster trifoliate leafage; leaves aromatic; small yellow flowers before the leaves appear, followed by berries of dull red color. Well suited for massing under shade and on poor rocky ground.

Snowball (*Viburnum Opulis Sterilis*.) Produces large globular clusters of white flowers in April; an old favorite.

Snowball, Japanese (*V. Plicatum*.) A better bloomer and continues longer than common Snowball. Price 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

Snowberry, Red. (*Symphoricarpus Racemosus Rubrus*.) Graceful native shrub with slender drooping branches; white flowers in spring followed by profusion of red berries in fall. Very hardy and drought-enduring.

Snowberry, White (*Symphoricarpus racemosus*.) Similar to red, but berries white.

Spanish Broom (*Genista*.) Unique green-stemmed shrub of upright habit. Yellow flowers in April and May.

SPIRAEA. This is a large class of plants of shrubby habit which produce a profusion of flowers in white and pink. Some bloom in spring, others from June until frost. We have in stock the following:

Spiraea Anthony Waterer. A new dwarf Spiraea, variegated foliage. Flowers dark crimson; from May until frost.

Spiraea Billardii. Flowers continuously; deep pink.

Spiraea callosa alba. Flowers white, from April more or less throughout the summer. Very dwarfish.

Spiraea fontenaysii alba. Resembles Billardi, but flowers are white.

Spiraea prunifolia. Early blooming, small pure white, double flowers.

Spiraea Reevesii or Bridal Wreath. Large clusters double white flowers in March.

Spiraea Thunbergii. Dwarf. White flowers in February and March.

Spiraea Van Houttei. A strong shrub, covered with clusters of white flowers.

Spiraea Grandiflora or Pearl Bush (*Exochorda Grandiflora*.) Large, pure white flowers in March.

Tamarisk, New (*Tamarix Plumosa*.) A beautiful, shrubby tree, attaining 10 to 20 feet; feathery pea-green foliage. Light pink flowers through the summer.

Weigela rosea (*Diervilla*.) Long spikes of pink flowers; very hardy.

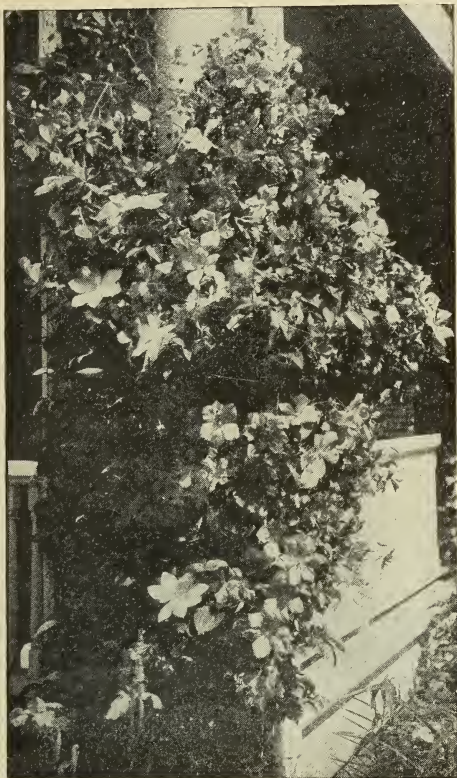
Weigela, Variegated (*D. Variegata*.) Leaves variegated green and yellow. Flowers profuse.

White Fringe (*Chionanthus Virginica*.) White fragrant fringe-like flowers in April and May.

N. B.—For a further enumeration of Shrubs, see Broad-Leaved Evergreens, also Hedge Plants.

Climbing Vines

These constitute Nature's living drapery, indispensable to "set off" the various



Clematis

objects of a well-appointed place. They are very graceful and effective.

Prices, except as otherwise noted: Well-rooted vines, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$20 per 100.

Boston Ivy or **Japan Ivy** (*Ampelopsis Veitchii*). Glossy green foliage, turning orange and scarlet in fall.

Clematis Henryi. Flowers creamy white. 50 cts. each, \$5 per dozen.

Clematis Jackmani. Large, purple, star-shaped flowers. Very profuse bloomer. 50 cts. each, \$5 per dozen.

Clematis, Mad. Edward Andre. Flowers brilliant red. 75 cts. each, \$7 per doz.

Clematis paniculata. Immense panicles of small white flowers through the summer and fall. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

English Ivy (*Hedera Helix*). Thick, green glossy foliage for covering brick or stone objects. Effective in hanging baskets. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Euonymus radicans. Low-trailing evergreen shrub or vine. Rapid growth. Green-leaved, also variegated. 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

Honeysuckle, (*Lonicera*)

The sweet honeysuckle is a general favorite everywhere. We have the following varieties:

Honeysuckle, Chinese Evergreen. Leaves dark green, flowers white changing to yellow. A continuous bloomer.

Honeysuckle, Golden Netted. Good climber; green leaves veined with gold. Creamy, sweet flowers.

Honeysuckle, Japan Evergreen. Strong vine; flowers white, changing to yellow.

Honeysuckle, Red Trumpet or **Woodbine** (*L. Belgica*). Early and continuous bloomer; flowers red.

Honeysuckle, Scarlet Everblooming. Semi-evergreen. Flowers yellowish white inside and red outside. February to October bloomer. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Honeysuckle, White Bush. Upright in habit; profusion of white sweet flowers.

Jasmine, White Star (*Confederate Jasmine*). Narrow leaves and green bark. Profusion of white star-like fragrant flowers in spring. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Jasmine Humile. Similar to above, flowers yellow. Fine for massing.

Kudzu Vine (*Pueraria Thunbergiana*). Very rank, fast grower, suitable for quick shade. Beautiful Wistaria-like blossoms. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Matrimony Vine (*Lycium*). Grayish green branches; violet flowers in spring, followed by scarlet fruit.

Roses. (See Climbing Roses elsewhere.)

Silk Vine (*Periploca Gracca*). Very rapid climber; small purple flowers in spring.

Trumpet Flower (*Bignonia Grandiflora*). Deep orange trumpet flowers during the summer.

Virginia Creeper (*Ampelopsis Quinquifolia*). High climbing vine for wall, chimneys, tree trunks, etc.

Wistaria, Chinese (*W. Chinensis*). Strong grower, good foliage, purple pea-shaped flowers in spring.

Wistaria, White (*W. Chinensis Alba*). Similar to above except with white flowers.

Ornamental Hedge Plants

Fine evergreen hedges may also be made of Chinese, Golden or Rosedale Arbor Vitae, Red Cedar, and also a number of blooming shrubs.

Barberry, Thunberg's. Dwarf, bright green, changing to red in autumn. 1 to 2 ft. plants, \$2 per doz., \$12 per 100.

Box or Boxwood or Box Tree (*Buxus Sempervirens*). A low, compact evergreen shrub or small tree of slow growth, with thick, glossy, small, roundish leaves, native of Asia and Southern Europe, hardy mostly throughout the United States. An old favorite for small hedges in formal gardening, enduring shearing well. This variety is sufficiently dwarfish in the dry Southwest, and is better than *Suffruticosa*, the Dwarf Box. Plants 12 to 18 in., 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz., \$25 per 100; 8 to 12 in., 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100.

Euonymus Japonicus. (See under Broad-leaved Evergreens.)

Hardy Orange (*Citrus trifoliata*). The great hedge plant, both ornamental and defensive. Plants 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$12 per 100; 18 to 24 inches,

25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100; 12 to 18 inches, 20 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz., \$10 per 100.

Privet, Amoor River (*Ligustrum Amurense*). Finest of all the privets. Leaves small and dense. Plants, 3 to 4 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$15 per 100; 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$12.50 per 100; 1 to 2 ft., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$8 per 100.

Privet, California (*L. Ovalifolium*). Glossy green leaves, white flowers. Very hardy. Plants 3 to 4 feet, \$2.50 per doz., \$12 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 per doz., \$8 per 100; 1 to 2 ft., \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

Privet, Japanese (*Ligustrum Japonicum*). A very strong grower with broad, luxuriant leaves and a profusion of white blooms followed by clusters of fruits or seeds. Used largely in the south half of Texas as a shade tree, and is very popular. Plants 3 to 4 ft., 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$25 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$20 per 100.

Saint Helena. Small grayish plant, effective for neat edging or border. Plants \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100.



Citrus Trifoliata Hedge on Our Grounds

Coniferous Evergreens

Prices, except as otherwise noted:

	Each	Doz.	100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$1.50	\$15 00	\$100 00
2 to 3 feet.....	1 00	10 00	75 00
18 to 24 inches...	75	7 50	50 00
12 to 18 inches...	50	5 00	30 00

Arborvitae, Chinese (*Biota Orientalis*). Large, rapid-growing, symmetrical. Prices, 5 to 6 ft., \$2.50 each, \$20 per doz.; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12 per doz.; 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.; 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$35 per 100; 18 to 24 in., 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$20 per 100.

Arborvitae compacta (*Biota Orientalis*). Compact form of Chinese.

Arborvitae, Golden (*Biota Orientalis Aurea*). Very compact; has a golden hue superseding the bright green.

Arborvitae, Pyramidal (*Biota Erecta*). Upright type of Golden.

Arborvitae nana (*Biota Aurea nana*). Very dwarf and symmetrical; decided

golden tint. Prices, 2 to 3 ft., \$2 each, \$20 per doz.; 18 to 24 inches, \$1 each, \$10 per doz.; 12 to 18 inches, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.; 10 to 12 inches, 50 cts. each, \$5 doz.

Arborvitae (*Biota Filiformis*) **Japanese Filiform.** Rare and striking. Thread-like foliage, compact, round. Prices, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each; 18 to 24 inches, 75 cts. each.

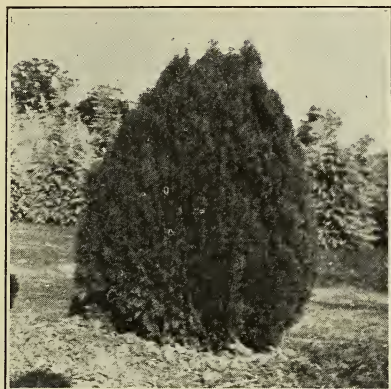
Arborvitae, Rosedale (*Biota Rosedale*). Beautiful pale, glaucous green, compact habit, and feathery-like foliage.

Arborvitae, American (*Thuja Occidentalis*). There are many forms of the American Arborvitae, but they are not suited for the South.

Cedrus Deodara. A magnificent Evergreen tree, tall, pyramidal habit, attaining a height of over 100 feet. The horizontal branches of beautiful silvery, green

Coniferous Evergreens—Continued

foliage, droop at ends, presenting a state-ly graceful outline. This is to the South what the Norway Spruce is to the North, even more beautiful. Specimens 6 to 8



Biota nana

feet high, \$10 each; 5 to 6 feet, \$7 each, \$75 per doz.; 4 to 5 feet, \$5 each, \$50 per doz.; 3 to 4 feet, \$3 each, \$35 per doz.; 2 to 3 feet, \$2 each, \$20 per doz.

Cedrus Atlantica. Similar to Cedrus Deodara, and same prices.

Cedar, Red. (Juniperus Virginiana). A well-known evergreen tree. 6 to 8 feet, \$2 each, \$20 per doz.; 5 to 6 feet, \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.; 4 to 5 feet, \$1 each, \$10 per doz.; 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.; 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.



Cedrus Deodara

Cypress, Lawson's (Cupressus Lawsoniana). Rapid growing evergreen. Well adapted to Southern plantings. Very upright in growth.

Cypress, Horizontal (C. Horizontalis). A spreading evergreen. Branches growing at right angles from the tree.

Juniper (Juniperus Communis). Common Juniper; dark, bluish green color.

Juniper, Irish (J. Hibernica). Upright columnar habit, foliage deep green.

Pine, Scotch (Pinus Sylvestris). One of the few varieties of Pine succeeding in the South. Dwarfish habit, rather compact.

Pine, Austrian or Black (P. Austriaca). Compact, dwarfish, good, slow-growing specimen tree.

Pine, White (P. Strobus). Graceful in form; very attractive.

Retinospora Squarrosa. Dense, pyramidal habit, bluish green foliage suffused with silvery sheen. \$1 each.

Retinospora Plumosa aurea. Peculiar green tipped with gold. \$1 each.

Spruce, Norway (Abies Excelsa). Suited to Section B and north half of Section A and northward.

Yew, English (Taxus Baccata). Dark green foliage, reddish bark. A dwarfish tree in the Southwest. \$1 each.

Yew, Variegated (T. B. Variegata). Similar to English, but with foliage variegated. \$1.50 each.

Broad Leaved Evergreens

Prices, unless noted:	Each	Doz.
3 to 4 feet.....	\$1 50	\$15 00
2 to 3 feet.....	1 00	10 00
18 to 24 inches.....	75	7 50
12 to 18 inches.....	50	5 00

Barberry, Japanese. Glossy, green leaves, yellow flowers. \$1.50 each.

Barberry, Holly-Leaved or **Mahonia** (Mahonia Aquafolium). Very handsome. Yellow flowers in spring; dark green leaves.

Cape Jasmine (Gardenia Florida). The Cape Jasmine of the Gardenia family is a rather tender shrub, attaining a height of six feet, with thick evergreen, shining foliage, and double, waxy, Camellia-like very fragrant flowers. It blooms from May till September in the South, and is a great favorite. Hardy as far South as South Carolina and even Virginia in sections sheltered by mountains or timber, but often damaged by cold in open exposed prairie sections as far South as Sherman, Texas. In Section A, from Dallas, Texas, northward, it is well to provide slight protection, but South of there is reasonably safe. In South Texas and in Section D, they are grown largely afield for cut flowers for Northern markets. Well suited to pots for house or outdoor specimens, groups or hedges.

Euonymus Japonicus. Attains a height of eight feet, with thick, glossy, green leaves; also has flowers and red berries.

Euonymus pulchellus. Very compact grower, small leaves.

Euonymus, Golden Variegated. Leaves beautifully margined or blotched with bright gold.

Euonymus, Silver Variegated. Green-leaved marked with silver.

Euonymus radicans. An evergreen vine for covering fences, etc.

Hardy Orange. (See Hedge Plants.)

Broad Leaved Evergreens—Continued

Ligustrum Japonicum. The finest of the Ligustrums or Privets. A strong, upright grower with rank foliage; blooms profusely, followed by clusters of purple berries. Used largely as a shade tree in San Antonio, Texas, and other Southern cities. Price of standard trees, five feet high and upward, 30 cts. per foot high.

Live Oak. (See under Special Shade Trees.)

Laurel, English (Laurus). One of the most popular broadleaved evergreen plants of Europe. Adapted to Southern United States.

Laurel, Bay Tree or Sweet Bay (L. Nobilis). Grown largely in tubs, trained to formal shapes. Price \$10 to \$25 per pair.

Laurel, Mountain (Sophora Secundiflora). Dark green, small, evergreen tree, fragrant blue flowers in spring. \$1 each.

Magnolia grandiflora. The pride of the South. Dark, glossy, evergreen foliage, immense white fragrant flowers in spring.

	Each	Doz.
6 to 8 feet.....	\$5 00	\$50 00
5 to 6 feet.....	3 50	36 00
4 to 5 feet.....	2 50	24 00
3 to 4 feet.....	1 50	15 00
2 to 3 feet.....	1 00	10 00
18 to 24 inches.....	75	7 50

Mahonia aquifolium. (See Barberry, Holly-leaved.)

Privet. (For all varieties, see Hedge Plants.)

Photinia serrulata. Very ornamental evergreen shrub. Dark, green leaves above, yellowish beneath, changing to red in fall. Large clusters of white flowers in June. Has proven entirely hardy.

Wild Peach, Mock Orange or Evergreen Cherry (Prunus Caroliniana). Same species as English Laurel. May be pruned to any desired shape. Very fine evergreen lawn tree. Native and hardy.

	Each	Doz.
6 to 8 feet.....	\$5 00	\$50 00
5 to 6 feet.....	3 50	36 00
4 to 5 feet.....	2 50	24 00
3 to 4 feet.....	1 50	15 00
2 to 3 feet.....	1 00	10 00
18 to 24 inches.....	75	7 50

The Perennial Garden

Of bulbous plants in our perennial garden, we have made special demonstrations of these popular old-fashioned plants, to determine those best suited to our Southwestern conditions, and with very satisfactory results. Many of them endure our summers admirably and give a great wealth of bloom over a long period. We enumerate only a few of the leading and successful ones, though we can supply others. Note they are for Spring planting unless marked Fall. The measurements mentioned after each indicate the approximate height they will grow which should be observed in grouping. Most of these are perennial and the roots may lie dormant in the ground through the Winter or be wintered in dry sand in cellar and replanted in early Spring. Rich land and reasonable moisture bring best results.

Hardy annuals differ from perennials in that they come from seed annually and grow only one season, but they can be used very effectively with perennials, such as Salvias, Vincas, Gaillardias, Lantanas in variety, Verbenas, Marigolds and many others. Seed of these may be had from seed stores. We furnish plants at 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$10 per 100.

Amaryllis longiflora. Fall or Spring. Long tropical leaves, tubular-shaped flowers, white shaded pink. Blooms continuously. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz. 3 feet.

Amaryllis formosissima. Fall or Spring. Very hardy and attractive, crimson. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz. 3 feet.

Boltonia asteroides. A profusion of dainty white daisy-like flowers in July. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100. 3 ft.

Caladium esculentum or Elephant's Ear. Immense tropical leaves, one to two feet in diameter. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz. 3 to 4 feet.

Cannas. Gorgeous in foliage, great trusses of flowers in spring and summer,

varying colors. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$12 per 100. 3 to 5 feet.

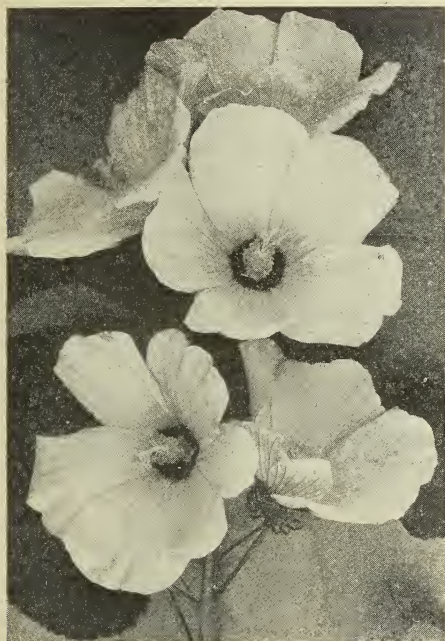
Columbine. These quaint, old-fashioned plants are very popular; flowers in April and May. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100. 2 to 3 feet.

Coreopsis grandiflora. Most pleasant and graceful, clear yellow flowers through June to August. Blends beautifully with the blue of the Platycodon and Larkspur. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100. 2 ft.

Daisy, Shasta. Most exquisite white flowers, 1½ to 3 inches in diameter with yellow center. A great favorite. Should have a rich bed and be given reasonable moisture. 25 cts. each, \$2.25 per doz., \$20 per 100. 1 to 2 feet.

The Perennial Garden—Continued

Delphinium or Larkspur. Flowers decidedly blue, with pleasing white eye. Blooms continuously May, June, July. 2 feet. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100.



Hibiscus

Dahlias. Different colors, beautiful chrysanthemum-like blooms. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100. 3 feet.

Gladiolus. Great spikes of showy, funnel-shaped tubular flowers in May, June, July, of most fantastic colors. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz. 3 feet.

Golden Glow or Rudbeckia. Fall. Brilliant yellow, dahlia-like flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100. 3 feet.

Hardy Lily. Fall or Spring. Conspicuous flowers, striking colors, stately forms. Splendid for borders and massing. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz. 3 feet.

Hollyhocks. Single, double, and every shade of color. A splendid background. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$12 per 100. 3 to 6 feet.

Heliopsis Pitcheriana. A profusion of yellow, star-like flowers from May to September. Groups finely with Delphinium and Blue Bells, using Heliopsis as a background. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100. 2 to 3 feet.

Hyacinths. Fall. Very desirable in four-inch pots, in house or in outdoor beds. We supply a good assortment of imported Dutch and Roman bulbs. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz. 6 to 12 inches.

Hibiscus. Mallows. May be classed with shrubs or perennials. The tops kill in winter but grow again and bloom most profusely in June, July and August. Blooms shell-pink and white, 5 to 7 inches across. Very attractive and showy. 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$20 per 100. 3 to 4 feet.

Iris, German. This old-fashioned perennial is coming back into popular use. They have been greatly improved in flower. Better here than the Japanese. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100. 2 to 3 feet.

Japanese Iris. Fall or Spring. Grows in Southwest and hardy to the Far North. Large gaudy flowers, veined and blotched. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz. 2 feet.

Lavender Cotton (Santolina Cyparissus). A fine, low, dense border plant, 6 to 12 inches high. Its steel-gray foliage a nice contrast with the green and other coloring surrounding. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100.

Lespedeza Sieboldi. The slender willowy branches are thrown up in masses in Spring, making a dense lot of foliage. Also purplish red, pea-bloom flowers. A great drouth resister. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$20 per 100. 3 to 4 feet.

Lilium auratum, Golden; L. album White; L. rubrum, Red. May be left in the open ground in the South. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz. 2 feet.

Narcissus. Fall. White fragrant flowers. Choice collection of leading sorts. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100. 6 to 12 in.

Pentstemon. Takes its name from pentstamen, having white flowers with five stamens. A profuse bloomer in May and June. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz. 2 to 3 ft.

Paeony. Fall. Flowers immense in size, gorgeous in their varied colors from pure white to maroon-red. 30 cts. each, \$3 per dozen, \$25 per 100. 18 inches.

Perennial Phlox. Great panicles of bright-colored flowers. Nothing more satisfactory for a bed or border. Named sorts, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100. 18 to 30 inches.

Plumbago capensis. A beautiful shade of light blue flowers from May to September. Foliage delicate and pleasing. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100. 18 to 30 inches.

The Perennial Garden—Continued

Plumbago sorbifolia or **Larpentae**. A strong-rooted, low-growing plant blooming all summer from June on, a profusion of small deep blue flowers. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100. 6 to 12 in.

Tulip. Fall. Waxen many-colored flowers. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100. 6 to 12 inches.

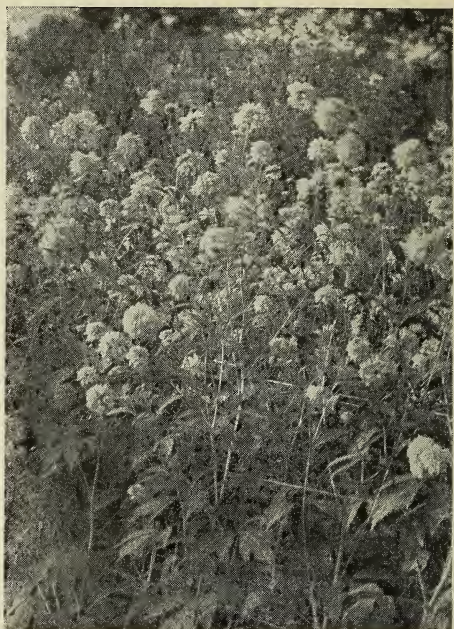
Tuberose, Mexican. White, fragrant waxen flowers in great spikes. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100, \$50 per \$1,000. 2 to 3 feet.

Violets, Princess of Wales. This is perhaps the best Sweet Violet for the South. A splendid perennial border plant, foliage deep green, flowers of exquisite fragrance and dainty purple. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen, \$8 per 100, \$30 per 1,000. 6 to 12 inches.

Blue Bells. Large blue flowers, a very profuse and constant bloomer through June, July and August. Groups finely with *Heliopsis* or *Coreopsis* as a background. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100. 1 to 2½ feet.

Gallardias. Very pretty and striking in various shades of color and shapes. 20c each, \$2 per doz. 2 feet.

Red-Hot Poker. A very striking and pleasing old-fashioned plant. The red flower suggests the name. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., 2 to 3 feet.



Golden Glow

Perennial Gardens

Groupings. Very pleasing and varied effects may be secured by proper grouping of these perennials as well as most other plants, the taller plants usually forming backgrounds or centerpieces, gradually lessening in height as the front is approached. Then, too, the colors of flower and the foliage must be considered. Hollyhocks and the Mal-lows are well suited as a background, preceded by almost any other of the plants mentioned. The Cannas in various colors make brilliant effects. *Heliopsis* at the back, with Blue Bells in front bordered with Lavender Cotton or Violets, are most pleasing. *Coreopsis* preceded by Larkspur with Lavender Cotton border are very effective. The pale blue of *Plumbago Capensis* with the white of the Shasta Daisies produces a dainty effect, or the *P. Capensis* with the deeper blue of *Plumbago Larpentae*.

A bed or border of *Vinca Major* alone gives perpetual satisfaction. The Lantanas, with the larger ones in center and the dwarf surrounding, will furnish more bloom and greenery during our long droughts than anything else. Marigolds with their constant yellow bloom, all summer, as background, with Blue Bells or *Plumbago* or *Vinca Major*, make pleasant effects. *Salvia*, with its bright scarlet, makes a nice background for almost any other smaller-growing plant or color of flower. And so the groupings may be extended indefinitely.

In ordering, if left to us, we will suggest proper groupings and fill accordingly. We should know what kind of space is wanted to be planted, whether open beds or borders against the residence, etc.

Ornamental Grasses

Pampas Grass. Green leaves, with large white plume, with long stems. 50 cts. each, \$5 per dozen.

Pampas Grass, Pink. Compact growth, with plumes a delicate pink. Free bloomer. 50 cts. each, \$5 per dozen.

Ribbon Grass. Rank green leaves, brightly striped with white. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Zebra Grass. Variegated, hardy grass. Leaves green with gold stripes running across, light feathery plumes. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Garden Roots

Asparagus. We grow the leading varieties, such as Conover's Colossal, Palmetto and others. 75 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100.

Rhubarb or Pie Plant. \$1.50 per doz.; \$10 per 100.

Greenhouse Department

This is a business within itself, and is in charge of a competent florist. Our entire eight greenhouses are devoted to cut flowers and pot plants.

We have a large assortment of Floral Designs, anything from a small \$2 design to the large, showy \$50 ones. Phone or wire us; we can please you.



Roses 75,000 Field Grown

Roses

Prices, except as otherwise noted:

	Each	Doz.	100	1,000
Extra strong	\$0 50	\$5 00	\$30 00	\$200 00
No. 1	35	3 00	20 00	160 00
No. 2	25	2 25	15 00	125 00

American Beauty. Everbloomer. Rich rosy crimson. 50 cts.

Antoine Rivoire. Creamy white, tinged delicate pink.

Baby Rambler. Pink, cluster rose. 50c.

Bessie Brown. Everbloomer. Creamy white. 50 cts.

Beauty of Stapleford. Bright pink, shaded carmine.

Bon Silene. Everbloomer. Deep rose, turning lighter. An old and very popular sort; excellent for open ground.

Bridesmaid. Everbloomer. Fine clear, dark pink.

Burbank. Everbloomer. Color cherry-crimson.

Catherine Mermet. Everbloomer. Clear, shining pink.

Champion of the World. Everbloomer. Deep rose.

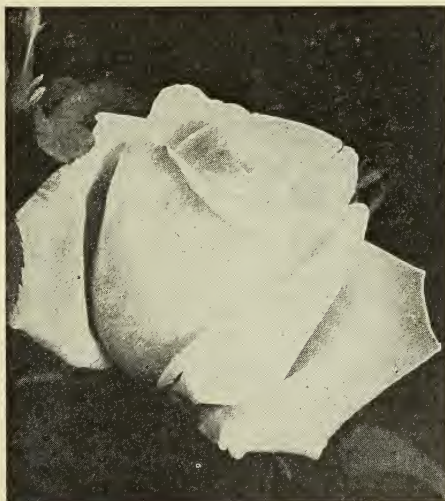
Christine de Neve. Everbloomer. Rich maroon. 50 cts.

Climbing Bridesmaid. Everbloomer. Pink. 50 cts.

Climbing La. France. Everbloomer. Silvery pink. 50 cts.

Climbing Meteor. Everbloomer. Velvety red. 50 cts.

Climbing Perle. Everbloomer. Same as Perle except climbing. 50 cts.



Antoine Rivoire

Coquette de Lyon. Everbloomer. Canary yellow.

Cornelia Cook. Everbloomer. Creamy white, tinged with pale lemon.

Crimson Rambler. Crimson blooms in clusters.

Roses—Continued

Dinsmore. Everbloomer. Rich crimson.

Dorothy Perkins. Like Crimson Rambler, only of a beautiful pink.



Duchess de Brabant. Everbloomer. Soft rosy pink.

Duchess of Albany. Everbloomer. Brilliant rose-pink.

Etoile de France. Brilliant red. 50 cts.

Etoile de Lyon. Everbloomer. Rich golden yellow.

General Jacqueminot. Crimson, blooms in spring only.

General Robert E. Lee. Orange - yellow. Rather tender.

Gruss an Teplitz. The sweetest and most strikingly beautiful dark crimson hardy hybrid Tea Rose in the world.

Helen Gould. Everbloomer. Warm, rosy crimson. 50 cts.

Hermosa. Everbloomer. Color rose.

Joseph Metral. Everbloomer. Carnation-red.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Creamy white; long pointed buds.

La France. Everbloomer. Silvery pink.

Lamarque. Everbloomer. Pale canary-yellow.

Liberty. Everbloomer. Beautiful crimson. 50 cts.

Madam Caroline Testout. Everbloomer. Brilliant satiny rose color.

Madam Carnot. Everbloomer. Salmon-rose.

Madam Francisca Kruger. Coppery yellow.

Madam Masson. Clear bright rose.

Madam Pierre Guillot. Orange-yellow, shaded pink.

Madam Welche. Amber-yellow, clouded with crimson.

Malmaison. Everbloomer. Creamy flesh color.

Maman Cochet. Everbloomer. Deep rosy pink, shaded yellow.

Marechal Niel. Everbloomer. Deep golden yellow. 50 cts.

Marie Guillot. Everbloomer. Pure white, faintly tinged with pale yellow.

Marie Van Houtte. Canary-yellow, passing to creamy white, edged with rose.

Mary Washington. White, sweet; in clusters; semi-climbing.



Dorothy Perkins

Meteor. Everbloomer. Velvet crimson.

Miss Cecil Berthod. Everbloomer. Sulphur-yellow.

Mrs. Robert Garrett. Everbloomer. Soft pink.

Roses—Continued

Mrs. Robert Peary. Strong, everblooming climber. 50 cts.

Papa Gontier. Everbloomer. Cherry-red.

Paul Neyron. Blooms at intervals throughout the season; largest rose; bright shining pink.

Perle des Jardins. Everbloomer. Clear golden yellow.

Pillar of Gold. A fine yellow everblooming climber. 50 cts.

Pink La France. Everbloomer. Silvery pink with crimson.

Pink Rambler. Blooms in spring only; brilliant pink.

Princess Hohenzollern. Everbloomer. Red, passing to crimson.

Rainbow. Everbloomer. Pink, striped crimson.

Red La France. Everbloomer. Rose-pink, shaded.

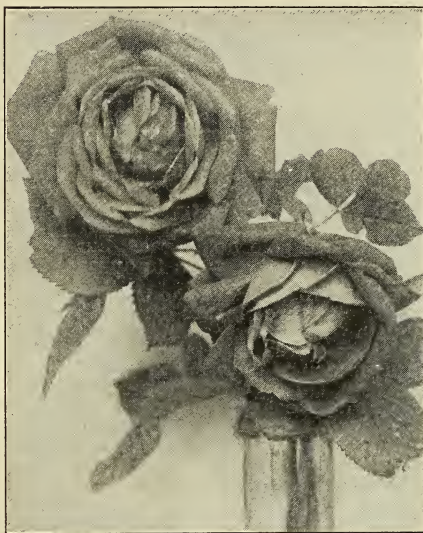
Reine Marie Henriette. Blooms at intervals through season; climber. Glowing crimson.

Souv. de Wootton. Everbloomer. Bright red passing to crimson.

Souv. President Carnot. Everbloomer. Delicate rosy blush.

Striped La France. Everbloomer. Bright satiny pink striped with rose.

The Bride. Everbloomer. Superb white tea rose, edge of petals tinged pink.



General Jacqueminot

White La France. Everbloomer. White, faintly tinged pink.

White Cochet. Everbloomer. White tinged rosy blush. 50 cts.

For the Home Orchard and the City Lot

PREPARATION OF THE GROUND. According to the size tree or plant, holes should be dug from six to twelve inches wider and deeper than is necessary to accommodate the roots after it has been prepared for planting according to instructions given under "Preparation of the Tree." If well-rotted manure is obtainable, mix well one part of this to three parts of the soil taken out of the hole, provided the soil is reasonably loamy. If too rocky, secure reasonably loamy soil. This mixture is to be used for covering the roots in planting. If well-rotted manure is not obtainable, secure the best alluvial or loamy soil possible and have it ready to cover the roots of the tree before placing the tree. Put sufficient of this soil in the hole until the tree will stand two or three inches deeper, according to size, than it grew in the nursery row. Where possible and without danger, it is always best to dynamite the hole before digging; however, this is a dangerous method to the inexperienced and should not be undertaken except by an expert.

PREPARATION OF THE TREE. Immediately after receiving your package of nursery stock, open it to estimate the size holes necessary, being sure to cover again promptly with some moist material, **not allowing the roots to be exposed to the sun, wind or freezes while awaiting planting.** Then have all your holes dug and arrange for water to pour around the tree after it shall have been planted. Cut off smoothly all roots to leave from three to eighteen inches in length, according to the size of the tree, the larger the tree, the longer the root. Cut slantingly from the central root outwardly and from the under side so that the end of the root will be in the shape of a wedge. Be sure to make smooth cuts, as the roots will grow very much more quickly

For the Home Orchard and the City Lot—Continued

from smooth cuts than from jagged ones. The top of fruit trees which are not over four feet high should be cut back to one straight stem with three inches cut off the top end, thus allowing the limbs to come from body buds. Larger fruit trees should be trimmed by cutting back the lower limbs to within 10 or 12 inches of the body, cutting the upper limbs shorter and shorter as the top is approached, so as to give a symmetrical and conical form. This applies to the larger grades of fruit trees and to all of the standard varieties of shade trees, except that trees that are from five to seven feet high should have one foot of the top cut off. Trees that are from seven to nine feet high should have one and one-half feet of the top cut off. Trees that are from nine to eleven feet high should have two feet of the top cut off, and all trees that are above eleven feet high should be cut back to ten and one-half feet. Always make smooth slanting cuts just above or beyond a well-matured bud that is on the top of the limb. No root should be left on the tree of such length that it will require bending to be planted. Better enlarge the hole or cut off the root. In preparing other trees and plants, this same general rule holds good, but the smaller the plant, the less of the root and top should be cut off, though in approximately the same proportion.

PLANTING. Place the tree in the prepared hole, letting it stand, according to size, from two to three inches deeper than it grew in the nursery row. You can readily distinguish this by the earth mark on the tree. Fill in around the roots until the hole is about two-thirds full, press dirt down firmly, then fill the remainder of the hole with water, allowing it to stand until soaked in. Fill again with water, and when it has soaked in, fill up the hole, mounding up the dirt very slightly toward the tree leaving a slight depression at the outer edge so as to drain the water to the ends of the roots rather than toward the body of the tree. Fruit trees not protected from the wind by a fence or hedge should be inclined to the south or southwest, more or less, according to the amount of the prevailing wind they will have to withstand.

A Horticultural Library

The value of expert knowledge is so great that no man in this strenuous age can afford to dig out every line of knowledge necessary to the highest success of his vocation, but, while relying on himself largely, must also call into service the recorded knowledge and experience of the best authorities.

We are asked innumerable questions by our friends, which we gladly answer as far as possible by letter. Especially do we offer this catalogue, from which a great many inquiries may be answered. In addition, we also offer the following books written by masters in these different lines. Prices are for the books postpaid; cash must accompany orders for books.

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MARKETING

Right Planting Means Right Marketing. It is the bed-rock under the foundation. A failure to select the right varieties means the toppling of the whole structure.

After long experience and observation, we offer the following as best commercial varieties.

First Ripennings. Early Wheeler Peach and Six Weeks Plum. Early Wheeler has no successful competitor as a superior commercial peach in this ripening, and we do not look for one to be discovered soon. Its growing, bearing, looking, carrying, keeping and selling qualities are unequaled.

Second Ripening. Mikado, Arp Beauty, Mamie Ross, Hobson, Carman Peaches and Shiro, Milton, Gonzales and Eagle Plums. Also Yellow Transparent, Lievland, Duchess, Red June Apples may load with these.

Third Ripening. Eureka, Crawford, Lee Peaches; America, Botan, Burbank, Golden Plums, and remainder of the early apples.

Fourth Ripening. Elberta, the queen of all commercial peaches of this ripening.

Fifth Ripening. Late Elberta, Mixon Cling, Picquets, Salway.

Growing Fine, Merchantable Fruit is one thing, and may well challenge the finest executive ability and a high degree of intelligence, scientific acquirements and skill, yet growing them after the highest arts becomes a failure if we come short on the marketing.

To Produce a High Grade of Fruit and other produce is the prime factor in successful marketing. Offer only first-class goods and see that the goods are in first-class, merchantable shape when offered. To do this may involve a well-kept orchard on good orchard land, proper spraying to prevent insects and fungi, to secure perfect fruit, proper thinning to get uniform size, and picking at the proper stage to have sufficient ripeness and at the same time firmness to carry well and hold up during the necessary time required to market.

An Attractive Package and Proper Packing are absolutely necessary in successful marketing. The four-basket crate for peaches and sometimes for plums, also for tomatoes, is used in Texas. East of the Mississippi river the six-basket crate is used, and the Northern markets seem to prefer the six-basket crate. Packing in baskets must be done with care. The selection of uniform, proper sizes in the baskets to fill out even, and in such a way as to present a good appearance, count for much. Especially must the pack be uniform throughout, in other words, "the best on top and the best all the way through." To establish a reputation for good grade and honest pack, with your name stenciled on your packages, means much. In peaches, apricots and even the larger plums, it pays to wrap each one in tissue paper. California does it all the time, and our own practice of this method has resulted in sure profits; the fruit carries and keeps much better, and such care seems to attract buyers at advanced prices. California growers are leaders—not only in care of orchards, but especially in packing, and we would do well to pattern after them.

The Apple and Pear Package most used in the Southwest is the bushel box, also the apple barrel. The barrel head pasteboard mat prevents bruising. For early apples, the four-basket crate and the third-bushel box are much used. The same requirements as to high, uniform grade and honest pack are applicable here.

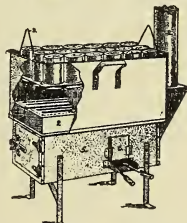
Cold Storage of late apples and pears invariably is safest and increases the profits. Take the fruit off while still hard, box or barrel up carefully and place quickly in storage at 30 to 32 degrees Fahr. They will keep perfectly. One month before marketing allow the temperature to rise to 35 or 36 degrees, when mellowing to some extent will take place. Such treatment, at Sherman, Texas, costs 25 to 30 cents per bushel for storage from September to December, and we are sure of 75 cents per bushel advance in price and a ready stiff market.

In the Red River Belt, Jonathans should be taken off usually in latter part of August, or as soon as they begin to drop from heat. Ben Davis, Winesap, and other later varieties, and Kieffer pears, usually show signs of wanting to be gathered about first part of September. Mulching the trees will greatly aid them in holding their fruit till well matured and gathered. Do not expose the fruit to sun, but store as quickly as possible when gathered.

The Best Markets for Southwestern peaches, plums, apricots and truck crops, are in the Northern cities. The demand seems to be fully adequate to the supply, and likely to continue abreast with it. Car-lot shipments are a necessity, then planters must club together by organized arrangements, so as to load cars with one variety, or of varieties ripening at the same time and at one picking, and must have uniform package and pack.

To Sell on Track at Your Station is safest and best as a rule. If a community has desirable goods to offer, and makes it known, never fear, the buyers will come. Yet we know of many leading shippers who never offer or sell a car on track, but consign everything to their commission merchant, claiming thereby to get the best possible results. There are plenty of honest commission men if you know them, and in consignments properly and honestly handled you get all there is out of the market, less 10 per cent commission. A thorough acquaintance with your commission men is necessary in this latter plan.

The Modern Canner is an absolute necessity in properly saving the fruit crops. Very simple canners are made now, ranging in price from \$10 to \$25, family sizes, to the large commercial canneries costing \$10,000 to \$25,000. The art of canning by the family canners is very simple and thoroughly successful. Full instructions and all necessary cooking and soldering



appliances and cans are furnished, so that anyone can operate them and thus save the fruit which cannot be sold. There is a brisk demand for good canned peaches at good prices. Every orchardist should have a canner, and fruit-growing clubs should enlarge upon their canneries as their experience and demands warrant. The cider and vinegar plant for wind-fall apples is a paying necessity.

We are furnishing our customers family canners at manufacturers' prices: Family size, \$10; factory size, \$25. Cash with order.

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